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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY
Public Law 91-372
S. 3279

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF S. 3279

Dec.	20,	1969	Sen. Bible introduced and discussed S. 3279 which was referred to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
Apr.	21,	1970	Senate committee voted to report S. 3279.
Apr.	23,	1970	Senate reported S. 3279 without amendments. S. Rept. 91-780 Print of bill and report.
Apr.	27,	1970	Senate passed S. 3279 as reported.
Apr.	28,	1970	S. 3279 referred to House Interior and Insular Affairs committee.
July	8,	1970	House Committee reported S. 3279 with amendment. H. Rept. 91-1284. Print of bill and report.
July	20,	1970	House passed S. 3279 under suspension of Rules.
July	21,	1970	Senate agreed to House amendment.
Aug.	5,	1970	Approved: Public Law 91-372

91ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 3279

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

DECEMBER 20, 1969

Mr. BIBLE introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To extend the boundaries of the Toiyabe National Forest in Nevada, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That to aid in the protection and management of the various
4 resources of the area, including the protection, improvement,
5 and maintenance of the watershed, wildlife, recreation, and
6 natural environment values of the lands in the Lake Tahoe
7 Basin, and to promote the management and protection of
8 these lands under principles of multiple use and sustained
9 yield, the boundaries of the Toiyabe National Forest are
10 hereby extended to include the area described in section 2
11 hereof. Subject to any valid claims now existing and here-

1 after maintained, any lands of the United States within such
2 area are hereby added to such national forest and shall be
3 subject to laws and regulations applicable to the national
4 forests.

5 SEC. 2. This Act shall be applicable to the following
6 described lands:

7 Mount Diablo Meridian, Nevada

8 Township 13 north range 18 east: Section 2, lot 1 of
9 the northeast quarter, lot 1 of the northwest quarter, south
10 half; section 3, lots 1 and 2 of northeast quarter, lots 5, 6,
11 and 7, northeast quarter southwest quarter, southeast quar-
12 ter; section 10, lot 1, east half; section 11, all; section 14,
13 north half, southwest quarter, north half southeast quarter,
14 southwest quarter southeast quarter; section 23, west half
15 northeast quarter, northeast quarter northwest quarter; sec-
16 tion 24, north half north half, south half northwest quarter,
17 northwest quarter southwest quarter.

18 Township 14 north, range 18 east: Sections 1 and 2,
19 all; section 3, lots 1 and 2 of northeast quarter, lots 1 and 2
20 of northwest quarter, northeast quarter southeast quarter;
21 section 4, lots 1 and 2; section 11, northeast quarter, north
22 half northwest quarter, southeast quarter northwest quar-
23 ter, east half southwest quarter, southeast quarter; sec-
24 tion 12, all; section 14, west half; section 15, east half north-
25 east quarter, northeast quarter southeast quarter; section 22,

1 lots 2, 3, and 4, east half southeast quarter; section 23, west
2 half; section 26, west half; section 34, southeast quarter; sec-
3 tion 35, northeast quarter northwest quarter.

4 Township 15 north, range 18 east: Section 13, south
5 half; section 14, lots 3 and 4, east half southwest quarter,
6 southeast quarter; sections 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 33, 34,
7 35, and 36, all.

8 Township 15 north, range 19 east: Section 18, lot 2 of
9 the southwest quarter; section 19, lot 2 of the northwest quar-
10 ter, lots 1 and 2 of the southwest quarter; section 30, lot 2
11 of the northwest quarter.

12 The area described aggregates 12,919.78 acres, more or
13 less.

14 SEC. 3. Funds appropriated and available for acquisition
15 of lands, waters, and interests therein, in the National Forest
16 System pursuant to section 6 of the Act of September 3,
17 1964 (78 Stat. 903), shall be available for the acquisition
18 of any lands, waters, and interests therein, within the area
19 described in section 2 of this Act.

A BILL

To extend the boundaries of the Toiyabe National Forest in Nevada, and for other purposes.

By Mr. BIBLE

DECEMBER 20, 1969

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior
and Insular Affairs

cussed by Mr. Rubin with Greek and Turkish board members of EMDI and, immediately thereafter, with the chairman of the Economic Committee of the North Atlantic Assembly, with Mr. Blumenfeld, and with M. Phillippe Deshormes, the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Assembly.

Based upon an analysis prepared by Mr. Rubin, further work is going forward to explore both the problems and the possibilities with a view toward a meeting at the International Secretariat of the North Atlantic Assembly in March next, which will consider the establishment of a working group, as called for in the recommendation and which will attempt to establish a program of work for that working group. The timetable set up at the Paris meeting of December 9, 1969, suggests that it should be possible to lay a specific proposal before the fall 1970 meeting of the North Atlantic Assembly.

Many difficulties will have to be overcome before one may reasonably say that progress has been made toward the objectives of the recommendation annexed hereto. But work has been started on this project in a good spirit, with a desirable objective in mind and with the first prerequisite of success; that is, knowledge of the difficulties.

In these circumstances, I think it is justifiable to hope that the experience with the project which was begun by the NATO parliamentarians in 1964-65 and which has yielded highly useful results is only the beginning of an enlarged and even more useful experiment in international cooperation for economic and social development.

CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN MATERIALS TO EMOGENE TILMON, LOGAN COUNTY, ARK.; ENOCH A. LOWDER, LOGAN COUNTY, ARK.; J. B. SMITH AND SULA E. SMITH, MAGAZINE, ARK.; AND WAYNE TILMON AND EMOGENE TILMON, LOCAL COUNTY, ARK.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Chair lay before the Senate messages on S. 65, S. 80, S. 81, and S. 82, in that order, and that the Senate agree to the House amendment in the case of each measure.

These bills are relatively minor items, all dealing with a related subject.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 65) to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey sand, gravel, stone, clay, and similar materials in certain lands to Emogene Tilmon of Logan County, Ark., which was, on page 2, line 2, strike out "And provided further, That such sand, gravel, stone, clay, and similar materials shall only be used on said tract."

The amendment was agreed to.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 80) to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey sand, gravel,

stone, clay, and similar materials in certain lands to Enoch A. Lowder of Logan County, Ark. which was, on page 2, line 2, strike out "And provided further, That such sand, gravel, stone, clay, and similar materials shall only be used on said tract."

The amendment was agreed to.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 81) to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey sand, gravel, stone, clay, and similar materials in certain lands to J. B. Smith and Sula E. Smith, of Magazine, Ark., which was, on page 2, line 3, strike out "And provided further, That such sand, gravel, stone, clay, and similar materials shall only be used on said tract."

The amendment was agreed to.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 82) to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey sand, gravel, stone, clay, and similar materials in certain lands to Wayne Tilmon and Emogene Tilmon of Logan County, Ark., which was, on page 2, line 2, strike out "And provided further, That such sand, gravel, stone, clay, and similar materials shall only be used on said tract."

The amendment was agreed to.

ADDITIONAL POSITIONS IN GRADES GS-16, GS-17, AND GS-18

Mr. McGEE. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on S. 2325.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2325) to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide for additional positions in grades GS-16, GS-17, and GS-18 which was to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert:

That (a) section 5108(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking out "2,577" and inserting in lieu thereof "2,727".

(b) Section 5108(b) (2) of such title is amended by striking out "28" and inserting in lieu thereof "44".

(c) Section 5108(c) (1) of such title is amended by striking out "64" and inserting in lieu thereof "90".

(d) Section 5208(c) (2) of such title is amended by striking out "110" and inserting in lieu thereof "140".

SEC. 2. Section 4 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide certain administrative authorities for the National Security Agency, and for other purposes", approved May 29, 1959, as amended (50 U.S.C. 402, note), is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 4. The Secretary of Defense (or his designee for the purpose) is authorized to—

"(1) establish in the National Security Agency (A) professional engineering positions primarily concerned with research and development and (B) professional positions in the physical and natural sciences, medicine, and cryptography; and

"(2) fix the respective rates of pay of such positions at rates equal to rates of basic pay contained in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule set forth in section 5332 of title 5, United States Code.

Officers and employees appointed to positions established under this section shall be in addition to the number of officers and em-

ployees appointed to positions under section 2 of this Act who may be paid at rates equal to rates of basic pay contained in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule."

Mr. McGEE. Mr. President, the measure with the adjustment has been cleared with both sides. I move that the Senate concur in the House amendment to the Senate bill which was to strike out a provision for 45 additional supergrades and a provision for eight supergrades specifically allocated to the Smithsonian Institution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Wyoming.

The motion was agreed to.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS, ETC.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

WESTERN HEMISPHERE AFFAIRS

A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to reorganize and strengthen the United States Government structure for dealing with Western Hemisphere affairs (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ON REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

A letter from the Deputy Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the fixed property, installations, and major equipment items, and stored supplies of the military departments maintained on both a quantitative and monetary basis (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. EAGLETON, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, with amendments:

S. 2694. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1958 to increase salaries, and for other purposes, with amendments (Rept. No. 91-629).

By Mr. MAGNUSON, from the Committee on Commerce, with amendments:

S. 2289. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, in order to make unlawful, as unreasonable and unjust discrimination against and an undue burden upon interstate commerce, certain property tax assessments of common and contract carrier property, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 91-630).

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS—INDIVIDUAL VIEWS (S. REPT. NO. 91-627)

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I submit the 19th annual report of the Select Committee on Small Business.

I ask unanimous consent that the report be printed, together with individual views of Senators JAVITS, SCOTT, and HATFIELD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be received; and, without objection, the report will be printed, as requested by the Senator from Nevada.

REPORT ENTITLED "THE EFFECTS OF CORPORATION FARMING ON SMALL BUSINESS"—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE—INDIVIDUAL VIEWS (S. REPT. NO. 91-628)

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, from the Select Committee on Small Business, I submit a report entitled "Impact of Corporation Farming on Small Business." I ask unanimous consent that the report be printed, together with individual views of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. DOMINICK).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be received; and, without objection, the report will be printed, as requested by the Senator from Nevada.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, from the Committee on Commerce, I report favorably sundry nominations in the Coast Guard which have previously appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and I ask unanimous consent, in order to save the expense of printing them on the executive calendar, that they lie on the Secretary's desk for the information of any Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The nominations, ordered to lie on the desk, are as follows:

David W. Hiller, and sundry other officers, for promotion in the Coast Guard; and

Paul L. Milligan, and sundry other Reserve officers, for appointment to the Coast Guard.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. JAVITS:

S. 3277. A bill to amend the Mental Retardation Construction Act to extend and improve the provisions thereof, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

(The remarks of Mr. JAVITS when he introduced the bill appear later in the RECORD under the appropriate heading.)

By Mr. ERVIN (for himself, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. EASTLAND, and Mr. HOL-
LAND):

S. 3278. A bill to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964 by adding a new title, which restores to local school boards their constitutional power to administer the public schools committed to their charge, confers on parents the right to choose the public schools their children attend, secures to children the right to attend the public school chosen by their parents, and makes effective the right of public school administrators and teachers to serve in the schools in which they contract to serve; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BIBLE:

S. 3279. A bill to extend the boundaries of the Toiyabe National Forest in Nevada, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

(The remarks of Mr. BIBLE when he introduced the bill appear later in the RECORD under the appropriate heading.)

By Mr. TALMADGE:

S. 3280. A bill for the relief of Sergio I. Leguizamon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MONTOLYA (for himself, Mr. CANNON and Mr. RANDOLPH):

S. 3281. A bill to amend section 139 of title 23, United States Code, relating to additions to the Interstate System; to the Committee on Public Works.

(The remarks of Mr. MONTOLYA when he introduced the bill appear later in the RECORD under the appropriate heading.)

By Mr. YARBOROUGH:

S. 3282. A bill for the relief of Jean Rawls Fairbank; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 3283. A bill for the relief of John L. Clark; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KENNEDY:

S. 3284. A bill to authorize the acquisition and maintenance of the Goddard Rocket launching site in accordance with the act of August 25, 1916, as amended and supplemented, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

(The remarks of Mr. KENNEDY when he introduced the bill appear later in the RECORD under the appropriate heading.)

By Mr. YARBOROUGH:

S. 3285. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Louise Sheridan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MAGNUSON (for himself, Mr. GRIFFIN, Mr. PEARSON, Mr. PROUTY, and Mr. SCOTT) (by request):

S. 3286. A bill to assist consumers in evaluating products by promoting development of adequate and reliable methods for testing characteristics of consumer products; to the Committee on Commerce.

(The remarks of Mr. MAGNUSON when he introduced the bill appear later in the RECORD under a separate heading.)

S. 3278—INTRODUCTION OF THE MENTAL RETARDATION SERVICES AMENDMENT OF 1969

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I introduce, for the administration, the Mental Retardation Services Amendments of 1969. The bill assures the continuing support of the Federal Government in providing services and expanded facilities for the mentally retarded, including special incentives to encourage these activities in areas having the most critical need.

Included among the activities for which grants could be made under the bill are the provision of services for the mentally retarded—operation grants—construction of mental retardation facilities; development and demonstration of new or improved techniques for provision of services for the mentally retarded; training of personnel to work on the various problems of the mentally retarded; and State and local planning, administration, and technical assistance.

I am pleased that the administration bill provides:

First, the maximum on the Federal share of the costs of new projects, including construction projects, shall be 75 percent except in poverty areas where 90 percent would be permitted;

Second, the duration of support for projects providing mental retardation services is to be extended from the present 51 months to 8 years except for poverty areas where support could be granted for 10 years; and

Third, the Federal share of support for projects providing services would decline gradually, from a maximum of 75

percent in the first 2 years to 10 percent in the 8th year, and in poverty areas from 90 percent in the first 2 years to 10 percent in the 10th year.

Other major features of the bill provide that operational support would continue to be provided to recipients who have already received commitments for future support under the existing law; Federal funds for all types of mental retardation projects in a State would not be less than the amounts allotted to the State in fiscal year 1970 for construction of community mental retardation facilities; joint funding arrangements with other Federal programs could be entered into; and before grants are made, States must be given an opportunity to review and make recommendations on projects in their jurisdictions.

In order to meet the problem to which the President called attention in his message of April 30, 1969, to the Congress on improving the administration of Federal programs, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has provided in the bill for consolidating the present separate categories of grants for construction of mental retardation facilities, for construction of university affiliated facilities, and for initial staffing of community mental retardation facilities into a single, flexible program of grants to public or nonprofit agencies covering facilities and services for the mentally retarded.

Appropriations authorizations are requested for 3 years.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 3277) to amend the Mental Retardation Construction Act to extend and improve the provisions thereof, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. JAVITS, was received, read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

S. 3279—INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO EXTEND BOUNDARIES OF THE TOIYABE NATIONAL FOREST

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to extend the boundaries of the Toiyabe National Forest in Nevada.

The purpose of the bill, is to aid in the protection, improvement, and proper maintenance of the watershed, wildlife, recreation, and natural environment values of the lands in the Lake Tahoe Basin, much of which is already embraced within the boundaries of this national forest. The bill would extend the national forest boundary to include 12,920 acres of largely undeveloped, privately owned lands along the Nevada side of the lake.

Lake Tahoe is a unique body of water set in a basin which, despite encroachment by urban development, still retains much of its natural environmental beauty. It is one of the Nation's outstanding natural assets.

The stability of the natural conditions contributing to the clarity of the lake

waters and the natural beauty of the surrounding area is being threatened by expanding urban development. These lands should not be overdeveloped. Overdevelopment will occur if present trends continue. Outside of the already planned or developed subdivision areas, the land reasonably suitable for development is limited. The portion I am concerned with in Nevada should be made available for the use and enjoyment of the general public through careful development of outdoor recreation facilities and full protection of the area's natural beauty and attractiveness. All of the resources in this and other critical watershed areas within the basin need planned and coordinated management, to provide protection, improvement, and maintenance of the natural environment. This can best be achieved through the controls that can be exercised through additional public ownership.

One of the critical problems is time. The lands covered by this bill are all private, and should be acquired now as parts of the national forest before urban development has expanded to the point where properly planned protection and development would be difficult or impossible.

The terrain surrounding beautiful Lake Tahoe is mountainous. Most of it is steep and rugged but with some relatively level areas along the shorelines and ridgetops. Most of the area is covered with second growth stands of timber varying in age from 40 to 80 years. A few virgin stands exist in some relatively inaccessible areas.

The watershed is very important for its yield and quality of water. Frequent flood conditions require the maintenance of a healthy vegetative cover to stabilize the soil.

All this area needs to be managed for the protection of important recreation, watershed, timber, wildlife, and other resources. Public ownership and administration would enhance and maintain the natural environment and scenic values so important to the Lake Tahoe area.

The Forest Service administers 48.2 percent of the land within the basin surrounding Lake Tahoe, but only 2 percent of the shoreline. They have an established organization that could assume administration of the particular area with which this bill is concerned.

Adjacent areas are intensively used for residential purposes. There are approximately 4,000 yearlong residents most of whom live adjacent to the Douglas County portion of the area. The main residential areas are at Kingsbury, Tahoe Village, Elk Point, Zephyr Cove, and Glenbrook. In the summer months, the resident population doubles to approximately 8,000 people, and the transient summer population using the recreational resources in the basin is probably over 100,000 per day. There are approximately 10 million people within a 6-hour driving distance of the area.

The Nevada State Legislature passed Nevada Senate Joint Resolution No. 15, February 26, 1969, requesting me to introduce legislation to expand the Toiyabe

National Forest boundary to include this area. The Governor of Nevada and other officials also favor the addition and feel action must be taken promptly to bring these critical private lands into public ownership. The Carson City Nevada Board of Supervisors and the Douglas County Board of County Commissioners—both representing directly affected communities—have passed resolutions favoring this proposed forest boundary extension. Also on September 17, 1969, the Nevada-Tahoe Regional Planning Agency endorsed the proposed extension of the Toiyabe National Forest.

This proposed extension of the national forest boundary will preserve the natural beauty and environmental quality of the Lake Tahoe shoreline in Nevada for the benefit of generations to come. This is enlightened, farsighted legislation, and I hope we will be able to move ahead with it expeditiously.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 3279) to extend the boundaries of the Toiyabe National Forest in Nevada, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. BIBLE, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. 3281—INTRODUCTION OF A BILL RELATING TO ADDITIONS TO THE INTERSTATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM

Mr. MONTROYA. Mr. President, I introduce on behalf of myself and Senators CANNON and RANDOLPH, a bill to amend section 139 of title 23, United States Code, the highway law of the United States, which would provide a means for designating additions to the Interstate System.

This legislation is the result of hearings held by the Subcommittee on Roads at Carson City and Ely, Nev., and Roswell, N. Mex., in October and November of this year. In many places in the United States, of which the New Mexico and Nevada examples are only representative, there are highway routes which should be part of our National System of Interstate and Defense Highways but which are not because of the mileage limitations imposed by the basic law. Without committing the Congress or the Nation on a large scale extension of the interstate program, this measure together with the existing provisions of section 139 will give to the States greater flexibility in deciding where their highway funds should be expended.

The communities not now located on the Interstate System are at a severe competitive disadvantage with respect to those which are. Many changes have taken place in the growth of cities and the development of industries since the system was originally laid out over 20 years ago. The bill, which I introduce today, will in no way commit the Federal Government to spending great amounts of money on another interstate highway program. It will, however, provide States which believe that additional links are needed to use their regular Federal-aid

highway funds to construct roads to the standards set for this great national system.

As the chairman of the Committee on Public Works, Senator RANDOLPH of West Virginia, has clearly indicated, next year we will give serious consideration to the further development of our highway program. It is my hope that this legislation, which we introduce today, will be part of the explorations and deliberations of the Congress as it provides the statutory framework for meeting our national transportation needs.

Under the bill, the choices will lie with the States and the States must make written commitments to build these roads. In the interim, the areas served by Federal-aid primary highways can be designated as part of the Interstate System and proper community planning and industrial development can be fostered and facilitated. I ask that a copy of the bill be printed in the RECORD at this point.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 3281) to amend section 139 of title 23, United States Code, relating to additions to the Interstate System, introduced by Mr. MONTROYA, for himself and other Senators, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Public Works, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 3281

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the existing language of section 139 of title 23, United States Code, shall be designated as subsection (a) and a new subsection (b) added as follows:

"(b) Whenever the Secretary determines that a highway on the Federal-Aid primary system would be a logical addition or connection to the Interstate System and would qualify for designation as a route on that System in the same manner as set forth in paragraph 1 of subsection (d) of section 103 of title 23, United States Code, he may upon the affirmative recommendation of the State or States involved designate such highway as part of the Interstate System. Such designation shall be made only upon the written agreement of the State or States involved that such highway will be constructed to meet all the standards of a highway on the Interstate System within 12 years of the date of the agreement between the Secretary and the State or States involved. The mileage of any highway designated as part of the Interstate System under this subsection shall not be charged against the limitations established by the first sentence of section 103(d) of this title. The designation of a highway as part of the Interstate System under this subsection shall create no Federal financial responsibility with respect to such highway except that Federal-Aid highway funds otherwise available to the State or States involved for the construction of Federal-Aid primary system highways may be used for the reconstruction of a highway designated as a route on the Interstate System under this subsection. In the event that the State or States involved have not substantially completed the construction of any highway designated under this subsection within the time provided for in the agreement between the Secretary and State or States involved, the Secretary shall remove the designation of such

highway as a part of the Interstate System. Removal of such designation as result of failure to comply with the agreement provided for in this subsection shall in no way prohibit the Secretary from designating such route as part of the Interstate System pursuant to subsection (a) of this section or under any other provision of law providing for addition to the Interstate System."

S. 3284—INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO AUTHORIZE THE ACQUISITION OF THE GODDARD ROCKET LAUNCHING SITE BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to authorize the acquisition of the Goddard Rocket Launching Site in Auburn, Mass., by the National Park Service.

In this year of man's first lunar landings, there is special reason to pause and to reflect on the accomplishments of Dr. Robert H. Goddard. He was to the moon rocket what the Wright brothers were to the airplane. His pioneering work—beginning in the early decades of this century—led to his launching of the first liquid propelled rocket on March 16, 1926. It rose 41 feet and traveled 184 feet in 2.5 seconds.

Dr. Goddard was born in Worcester, Mass., in 1882. In later years he became a professor at Clark University in that same city. This man, who has been called the father of modern rocketry, decided on his life's work at the early age of 16. He had read H. G. Wells' "War of the Worlds" and later in a letter to Wells said:

It made a deep impression. The spell was complete about a year afterward, and I decided that what might conservatively be called "high altitude research" was the most fascinating problem in existence.

We in Massachusetts are particularly proud of the work of Dr. Goddard, but we realize that his accomplishments have significance for the entire country—indeed, the whole world. Therefore I am pleased to introduce this measure which would bring this site of the first rocket launching under the management of the National Park Service.

It is my hope that my colleagues will act on this bill during the next session, so that we can insure that this most notable historic site is not lost to the Nation.

Perhaps the best description of this man's dream can be found among his own writings. Again, in writing to H. G. Wells, he summarized his thoughts on his life's work:

How many more years I shall be able to work on the problem I do not know. I hope as long as I live. There can be no thought of finishing—for aiming at the stars, both literally and figuratively, is a problem to occupy generations. So that no matter how much progress one makes, there is always the thrill of beginning.

I ask unanimous consent that two articles describing the life and work of Dr. Goddard be printed in the RECORD at this point, and that the text of the bill also be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill and articles will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 3284) to authorize the acquisition and maintenance of the Goddard rocket launching site in accordance with the act of August 25, 1916, as amended and supplemented, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. KENNEDY, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 3284

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to preserve for the inspiration of present and future generations the site in the town of Auburn, Massachusetts, on which Doctor Robert H. Goddard launched the first liquid-propelled rocket on March 16, 1926, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire and maintain such site in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1-4), as amended and supplemented.

SEC. 2. There are hereby appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out the purpose of this Act.

The articles presented by Mr. KENNEDY, are as follows:

[From the New York Times, Nov. 20, 1966]

ROBERT H. GODDARD: THE FATHER OF MODERN ROCKETRY

(By Milton Lehman)

(The late Milton Lehman was the author of a biography of Robert H. Goddard, "This High Man," published in 1963.)

The turning points in history are seldom turned by the aphorisms that historians attribute to them. Possibly Caesar, crossing the Rubicon, actually said: "Jacta alea est." Perhaps Galileo, recanting before an ecclesiastical court his theory that the earth moves around the sun, said sotto voce: "But still it moves!"

The major scientific events of this century which launched the air age and the space age, however, elicited no such ringing aphorisms.

The first flight of a modern rocket—powered by gasoline and liquid oxygen—took off at midday on March 16, 1926, 40 years ago. Its creator, Dr. Robert H. Goddard, a physics professor at Clark University in Worcester, Mass., conducted his experiment in secrecy, a characteristic which marked one of the most inventive careers in American science and engineering.

March 16 was a clear, cold day in Worcester, with snow on the ground and no promise of spring in the sharp morning air. The rocket professor was bundled in a great-coat, muffler, and woolen cap against the Massachusetts chill, thanks to his wife's concern for his health.

NO COUNT DOWN

In this costume, Goddard left the Clark campus with his machinist, Henry Sachs, driving through town and up Pakachoag Hill to nearby Auburn and the farm of Aunt Effie Ward, his distant relative. Parking near a ravine, the two men slid and eased a number of wooden crates packed with rocket paraphernalia to a secluded spot near a cabbage patch and rigged up their gear.

The maiden flight rocket consisted of steel tubing, 10 feet long, framing a two-foot motor and nozzle. In a try for added stability, the inventor had positioned the motor and nozzle ahead of, rather than behind, the small fuel tanks. He believed, in error, that the engine would thereby travel more truly, much as a wagon follows the tug of a child. Later, he installed the motor at the rear of the rocket, where it has remained.

Shortly after noon, the rocket was ready, mounted in a launching frame contrived of pipes. There was no countdown, no electrical

system to ignite the fragile machine. The mechanic, Sachs, merely lighted an alcohol stove beneath the motor with a flame on a long stick, and then ran toward a makeshift barricade for protection. There Goddard, allowing 90 seconds for ignition, released the cords that held the rocket down, and the device roared up as oxygen and gasoline combusted.

"ALMOST MAGICAL"

Only two others watched the maiden flight. The professor's wife, Esther K. Goddard, stood by with a cranked-up movie camera which unfortunately ran down just before the lift-off. Dr. Percy M. Roope, Goddard's assistant in the Clark physics department, was assigned to operate a theodolite and a stop watch. Roope reported that the rocket climbed 41 feet high and traveled 184 feet in the two and one-half seconds before it crashed.

Of this flight, Goddard later wrote in his journal: "It looked almost magical as it rose, without any appreciably greater noise or flame, as if it said: 'I've been here long enough; I think I'll be going somewhere else, if you don't mind.'"

Goddard's written comment was hardly stuff for history nor was his spoken comment for the record as recalled by Mrs. Goddard: "I think I'll get the hell out of here!"

He was an invalid, as well as a new Ph.D., at Clark University in 1914 when his first two patents in rocketry were granted. Basic to rocket development, these two patent introduced the essential features of every modern rocket, whatever its thrust or trajectory: the use of a combustion chamber with a nozzle; the feeding of propellants, liquid or solid, into the combustion chamber; and the principle of the multiple or step rocket.

In 1916, he was earning \$1,000 a year as an assistant professor at Clark, but these funds were no match for the rocket experiments he had in mind. He applied to the Smithsonian Institution for help and sent along a monograph of his theories called "A Method of Reaching Extreme Altitudes." The Smithsonian asked for "some idea of the expense" in making a high-flying rocket.

"I venture," Goddard said, "to name \$250 as perhaps a reasonable figure for one of the rockets. It might, of course, be more. . . ."

It was a fantastic miscalculation. The Smithsonian gave him \$5,000 initially and, ultimately, more than twice that amount. He received modest support from the Army Signal Corps during World War I; from the U.S. Navy after the war; and, through the intercession of Charles A. Lindbergh in 1930, a foundation grant of about \$20,000 a year administered by Harry F. Guggenheim.

Through 40 years of rocket research, Goddard had only about \$250,000 to spend on all his rocket inventions, his crews, salaries, his "hardware," his patent fees, and the maintenance of his household.

To this support, he added the powerful ingredient of his own purpose to produce:

—The progenitor of the "bazooka" before the end of World War I, the device which helped defeat the Panzer divisions of Nazi Germany in North Africa in World War II.

—The stimulus, through his few published papers and his many published patents, to the rocket developments in Germany and Russia.

—The rocket, ignored by the United States, which became the Germany V-1, or "buzz bomb," of World War II.

—The Goddard rocket of 1939—a miniature in detail and components of the German V-2 rocket of 1943 which was fired against England.

—The basic concepts of rockets now on the drafting boards or still to come, employing ionized and nuclear power, and, among future possibilities, employing solar motors and sails to navigate the universe.

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

For actions of April 21, 1970
91st-2nd; No. 63

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HIGHLIGHTS: House Rules Committee denied rule on Youth Conservation Corps bill.
Senate committee voted to report bill to extend Toiyabe Forest boundaries.

SENATE

1. **FORESTS; WILDERNESS.** The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 3279, to extend the boundaries of the Toiyabe National Forest in Nev., and S. 3222, to designate as wilderness land in Wichita Mountains National Wildlife Refuge, Okla. p. D379
2. **RECLAMATION; RECREATION; PROPERTIES.** The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 434, the Riverton extension unit, Missouri River Basin; S. 2253, funds for increasing acquisition of lands for Cape Cod National Seashore; and H. R. 14896, to establish a program to preserve additional national historic properties. p. D379

HOUSE

3. YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS. The Rules Committee denied a rule on H. R. 15361, to establish a Youth Conservation Corps. p. D382
4. FOOD LABELING. Rep. Farbstein inserted an editorial endorsing his proposed bill to require the open dating of packaged foods. p. H3337
5. SUGAR; LOANS. Rep. Hall inserted an editorial "condemning the financial nightmare" the EDA and SBA "have foisted on the taxpayers of this Nation by their bankrolling of Maine Sugar Industries, Inc." pp. H7339-40
6. ENVIRONMENT; POLLUTION. Several Representatives announced that today, April 22, is Earth Day and discussed provisions of various bills they have introduced on environmental pollution. pp. H3336-7, H3337-8, H3340-52, H3364-5
7. CLAIMS. Received from the President a proposed supplemental appropriation to pay claims and judgments rendered against the United States (H. Doc. 91-315); to Appropriations Committee. p. H3365
8. ADJOURNED until Thursday, April 23. p. H3365

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

9. FAMILY ASSISTANCE. Speech in the House by Rep. Reid, Ill., expressing, with certain reservations, her support for the proposed Family Assistance Act. pp. E3433-4
10. MEAT INSPECTION. Rep. Gubser said that "it has been reliably reported to me" that the Dept. of Agriculture is considering the issuance of a regulation which would allow certain retailers to do business with restaurants, etc. without being required to comply with the Wholesome Meat Act. pp. E3455-6
11. CONSERVATION. Rep. Brademas inserted several prize-winning speeches on soil and water conservation districts. pp. E3472-4

BILLS INTRODUCED

12. PERSONNEL. H. R. 17135, by Rep. Helstoski, to amend title 5, U.S.C., to require heads of the respective executive agencies to provide the Congress with advance notice of certain planned organizational and other changes or actions which would affect Federal civilian employment; to Civil Service Committee.
13. ENVIRONMENT; POLLUTION. H. R. 17132, by Rep. Fish, to establish a national system of solid waste management; to Ways and Means Committee.
14. WILD RIVERS. H. R. 17126, by Rep. Blatnik, to designate the Kettle River, in the State of Minn., as a component of the national wild and scenic rivers system; and H. R. 17130, by Rep. Cohelan, to amend the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 to include the Eel, Klamath and Trinity Rivers as components of the national wild and scenic rivers system; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

BILL APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

15. DAIRY PRODUCTS. S. 2595, provides use of certain surplus dairy products for school lunch program. Approved April 17, 1970 (Public Law 91-233).

April 23, 1970

13. MEAT INSPECTION. Received petition from Legislature of State of Okla. urging Congress to protect business of small custom meat slaughtering. pp. S6080-1
Sen. Mondale criticized this Department's position on S. 3603, to permit State inspected meat to move in interstate commerce. pp. S6116-7
Sen. Jordan announced that meat inspection hearings would resume April 27. p. S6088
14. SCHOOL LUNCH. Received petition from Legislature of the State of Hawaii requesting Congress to act to increase the Federal milk subsidy for Hawaii under the National School Lunch program. p. S6081
15. WILDERNESS; LANDS; RECREATION; FORESTS; PROPERTIES; RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported the following bills: with amendment S. 3222, Wichita Mountains National Wilderness (S. Rept. 91-772); with amendment S. 1498, to provide for scattered site conveyances in Okla. (S. Rept. 91-796); without amendment S. 2253, Cape Cod Seashore land acquisition (S. Rept. 91-779); without amendment S. 3279, Toiyabe National Forest (S. Rept. 91-780); without amendment H. R. 14896, to preserve additional historic properties (S. Rept. 91-781); and with amendment S. 434, Riverton extension unit (S. Rept. 91-789). p. S6082
16. WORLD WEATHER. Both Houses received President's message "World Weather Program, Plan for Fiscal Year 1971"; to S. Commerce and H. Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committees. pp. S6041, H3377
17. LAND USE. Sen. Mansfield inserted announcement of hearings on S. 3354, National Land Use Policy, to begin April 28. pp. S6088-9
18. WATERSHEDS. The Public Works Subcommittee on Flood Control-Rivers and Harbors concluded hearings on several small watershed projects, receiving testimony from Hollis R. Williams, SCS. p. D389
19. NATIONAL ARBORETUM. Sen. Percy praised the National Arboretum and inserted an article which deplores the taking of acreage for use as a new parkway. p. S6166
20. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield commented on legislative program, stating that "there will be a good deal of legislation on Monday." p. S6089
21. FARM PAYMENTS. Sen. Goodell described as "wasteful programs" the payment of large farm subsidy payments to "a small handful of wealthy producers." pp. S6166-7
22. FISH FARMING. Sen. Fulbright inserted an article on fish farming. pp. S6143-4
23. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Javits reviewed tariff preferences for developing countries and inserted correspondence with State Dept. officials. pp. S6134-5
24. FAMILY ASSISTANCE. Several Senators discussed the President's welfare bill. pp. S6103-5, S6152-4
25. ADJOURNED until Mon., April 27. p. S6198

BILLS INTRODUCED

26. FOOD GRADING. H.R. 17174, by Rep. Roe, to provide for the development of a uniform system of quality grades for consumer food products; to Agriculture Committee.
27. PEANUTS. H. R. 17186, by Rep. Abbitt, to amend the peanut marketing quota provisions to make permanent certain provisions thereunder; to Agriculture Committee.
28. LANDS; FIRES. H. R. 17188, by Rep. Aspinall, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to enter into contracts for the protection of public lands from fires, in advance of appropriations therefor, and twice renew such contracts; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.
H. R. 17190, by Rep. Brown, Calif., to establish means for developing comprehensive national, regional, and Stateland use planning policies and to provide financial assistance to States for the purpose of supporting and implementing such policies; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.
28. DISASTER RELIEF. S. 3745, by Sen. Cooper et al, to amend existing Federal disaster assistance legislation; to Public Works Committee. Remarks of author pp. S6048-51
29. FORESTS. S. 3750, by Sen. Anderson, to modify the boundaries of the Santa Fe, Cibola, and Carson National Forests in the State of New Mexico; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.
30. LOANS; HOUSING. S. 3755, by Sen. Fong, to authorize housing loans under title V of the Housing Act of 1949 to lessees of nonfarmland in rural areas; to Banking and Currency Committee. Remarks of author S6086
31. WILD RIVERS. S. 3754, by Sen. Mondale, to designate the Kettle River, in the State of Minn., as a component of the national wild and scenic rivers system; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Remarks of author pp. S6085-6
32. PERSONNEL. S. 3758, by Sen. Goodell, to amend title 5, U.S.C., to require the heads of the respective executive agencies to provide the Congress with advance notice of certain planned organizational and other changes or actions which would affect Federal civilian employment; to Civil Service Committee. Remarks of author pp. S6086-7
H. R. 17163, by Rep. Helstoski, to amend section 1114 of title 18 of the U.S. to make the killing, assaulting, or intimidating of any officer or employee of the Federal Communications Commission performing investigative, inspection, or law enforcement functions a Federal criminal offense; to Judiciary Committee.
H. R. 17220, by Rep. Moss, to amend title 5, U.S.C., to provide salary step advancement for employees moving from prevailing rate pay systems to the classification and general schedule pay system; to Civil Service Committee.

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS APRIL 24:

Set aside certain lands in Mont. for Indian tribes, S. Interior (Greeley, FS, to testify).

General farm bill, H. Agriculture (exec.)

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EXTENDING BOUNDARIES OF THE TOIYABE NATIONAL
FOREST IN NEVADA

APRIL 23, 1970.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. BIBLE, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 3279]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 3279) to extend the boundaries of the Toiyabe National Forest in Nevada, and for other purposes, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon without amendment and recommends that the bill do pass.

The purpose of S. 3279 is to extend the boundaries of the Toiyabe National Forest to include 12,920 acres along the Nevada side of Lake Tahoe to aid in the protection and management of the various resources of the area, including the protection, improvement, and maintenance of the watershed, wildlife, recreation, and natural environment values of the lands in the Lake Tahoe Basin, and to promote the management and protection of these lands under the principles of multiple use and sustained yield.

BACKGROUND

The beauty of Lake Tahoe is internationally known. Located in the States of California and Nevada, it lies in the Sierra Nevada Mountains at an elevation of 6,223 feet. However, increasing population pressures now threaten not only the clarity and blue color of its waters, but also the Tahoe Basin's total environment. Between 1950 and 1969, the number of permanent residents on the Nevada portion of the basin increased from 213 to about 8,000. In this same area, between 1965 and 1969, subdivision plots for 99 developments were filed and approved.

Lake Tahoe is already being affected by these developments, as siltation adds nutrients to lake water and increases algae and aquatic plants, and reduces the purity and clarity of the lake. An increased

amount of pollutants such as fertilizers from lawns, insecticides, and other soluble chemical compounds are going into the lake.

The need is increasing for more publicly owned land to protect the area's natural beauty, environment, and watershed relationships. There is also demand for more space to provide outdoor recreation opportunities for the increasing number of people attracted to this area. This bill, S. 3279, by extending the national forest boundary and authorizing use of moneys appropriated from the land and water conservation fund, would enable the acquisition of substantial areas to meet these requirements.

COST

The Forest Service would plan to acquire about 10,000 acres within the extension at a total cost of approximately \$12.5 million. This would be obligated in increments of \$1, \$1.5, \$3, \$3 and \$4 millions for the first through fifth year, respectively, after enactment.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee favorably reports S. 3279, and urges early approval of the bill.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORT

The favorable report of the Department of Agriculture on S. 3279 is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., April 9, 1970.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: As you requested, here is our report on S. 3279, a bill to extend the boundaries of the Toiyabe National Forest in Nevada, and for other purposes.

The Department of Agriculture recommends that S. 3279 be enacted.

The bill would extend the boundaries of the Toiyabe National Forest to include approximately 12,920 acres along the Nevada side of Lake Tahoe. This extension would be to aid in the protection and management of the various resources of the area, including the protection, improvement, and maintenance of the watershed, wildlife, recreation, and natural environment values of the lands in the Lake Tahoe Basin, and to promote the management and protection of these lands under the principles of multiple use and sustained yield.

S. 3279 would provide for the use of funds appropriated pursuant to section 6 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act (78 Stat. 903) for the acquisition of lands, waters, and interests therein within such extension.

Lake Tahoe is an unique body of water of unusual beauty located in the States of California and Nevada. Its beauty is derived from its setting in the Sierra Nevada Mountains at an elevation of 6,223

feet, and the clarity and blue color of its waters. The stability of the natural conditions contributing to the clarity of Lake Tahoe waters and the natural beauty of the Basin is easily disrupted.

Pressures of the rapidly increasing population pose a threat to the Basin's total environment. In 1950, the Nevada portion of the Basin had 213 permanent residents—this had increased to about 8,000 by 1969. From 1965 to 1969, subdivision plats for 99 developments were filed and approved by the local authorities in the Nevada portion of the basin. The present permanent population of the entire basin is about 28,000 with short-term visitors increasing the total to over 100,000 during the summer recreation period.

The quality of Lake Tahoe is adversely affected by the present degree of development. Siltation adds nutrients to the lake water increasing the growth of algae and aquatic plants and reducing the purity and clarity of the water. Increased runoff water carries pollutants such as fertilizers from lawns, insecticides, salt used to melt ice and snow, and numerous other soluble chemical compounds into the lake.

As this subdivision and related development takes place on privately owned lands, the need increases for more publicly owned land to protect the area's natural environmental beauty and sensitive watershed relationships. The increasing number of people need increased space for outdoor recreation opportunities—both developed area and dispersed types. S. 3279, by extending the national forest boundary and authorizing use of moneys appropriated from the land and water conservation fund, would enable substantial areas to be acquired and managed as national forest lands to provide for these needs.

As shown above, enactment of S. 3279 would provide the means to protect and improve the total environment in the Lake Tahoe Basin.

Time has not permitted the Department to obtain the views of the Bureau of the Budget on the relationship of S. 3279 to the program of the President.

Sincerely,

J. PHIL CAMPBELL,
Under Secretary.

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Calendar No. 791

91ST CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 3279

[Report No. 91-780]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

DECEMBER 20, 1969

Mr. BIBLE introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

APRIL 23, 1970

Reported by Mr. BIBLE, without amendment

A BILL

To extend the boundaries of the Toiyabe National Forest in Nevada, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That to aid in the protection and management of the various
4 resources of the area, including the protection, improvement,
5 and maintenance of the watershed, wildlife, recreation, and
6 natural environment values of the lands in the Lake Tahoe
7 Basin, and to promote the management and protection of
8 these lands under principles of multiple use and sustained
9 yield, the boundaries of the Toiyabe National Forest are
10 hereby extended to include the area described in section 2
11 hereof. Subject to any valid claims now existing and here-

1 after maintained, any lands of the United States within such
2 area are hereby added to such national forest and shall be
3 subject to laws and regulations applicable to the national
4 forests.

5 SEC. 2. This Act shall be applicable to the following
6 described lands:

7 Mount Diablo Meridian, Nevada

8 Township 13 north range 18 east: Section 2, lot 1 of
9 the northeast quarter, lot 1 of the northwest quarter, south
10 half; section 3, lots 1 and 2 of northeast quarter, lots 5, 6,
11 and 7, northeast quarter southwest quarter, southeast quar-
12 ter; section 10, lot 1, east half; section 11, all; section 14,
13 north half, southwest quarter, north half southeast quarter,
14 southwest quarter southeast quarter; section 23, west half
15 northeast quarter, northeast quarter northwest quarter; sec-
16 tion 24, north half north half, south half northwest quarter,
17 northwest quarter southwest quarter.

18 Township 14 north, range 18 east: Sections 1 and 2,
19 all; section 3, lots 1 and 2 of northeast quarter, lots 1 and 2
20 of northwest quarter, northeast quarter southeast quarter;
21 section 4, lots 1 and 2; section 11, northeast quarter, north
22 half northwest quarter, southeast quarter northwest quar-
23 ter, east half southwest quarter, southeast quarter; section
24 12, all; section 14, west half; section 15, east half north-
25 east quarter, northeast quarter southeast quarter; section 22,

1 lots 2, 3, and 4, east half southeast quarter; section 23, west
2 half; section 26, west half; section 34, southeast quarter; sec-
3 tion 35, northeast quarter northwest quarter.

4 Township 15 north, range 18 east: Section 13, south
5 half; section 14, lots 3 and 4, east half southwest quarter,
6 southeast quarter; sections 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 33, 34,
7 35, and 36, all.

8 Township 15 north, range 19 east: Section 18, lot 2 of
9 the southwest quarter; section 19, lot 2 of the northwest
10 quarter, lots 1 and 2 of the southwest quarter; section 30,
11 lot 2 of the northwest quarter.

12 The area described aggregates 12,919.78 acres, more or
13 less.

14 SEC. 3. Funds appropriated and available for acquisition
15 of lands, waters, and interests therein, in the National Forest
16 System pursuant to section 6 of the Act of September 3,
17 1964 (78 Stat. 903), shall be available for the acquisition
18 of any lands, waters, and interests therein, within the area
19 described in section 2 of this Act.

91ST CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

S. 3279

[Report No. 91-780]

A BILL

To extend the boundaries of the Toiyabe National Forest in Nevada, and for other purposes.

By Mr. BIBLE

DECEMBER 20, 1969

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

APRIL 23, 1970

Reported without amendment

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

For actions of April 27, 1970
91st-2nd; No. 65

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HIGHLIGHTS: Rep. Melcher deplored inadequacy of meat inspection.

HOUSE

1. MEAT INSPECTION. Rep. Melcher suggested that N. Y. Mayor Lindsay had been very "badly misused" in his issuance of a letter which "charges American cattlemen with a conspiracy to keep meat production down and then prevent imports from coming in ..." Rep. Melcher also deplored the inadequacy of not only inspection, but of the facilities available in New York City for inspection. pp. H3500-1
2. BUDGET. Rep. Edwards, Ala., said that a special analysis "forecasts the very bad possibility of a Federal budget deficit in fiscal year 1971." pp. H3513-4
3. RESEARCH. Rep. Daddario stated that his subcommittee had just issued a report which recommends a significant and practical reorganization of the Federal administrative structure for research and advanced study. pp. H3519-21

4. LANDS. Received from Interior notice of proposed continuance of classification of public lands for transfer out of Federal ownership, pursuant to section 4 of Public Law 88-607; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. p. H3522

SENATE

5. HISTORIC PROPERTIES. Passed without amendment H. R. 14896, to establish a program to preserve additional national historic properties. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. S6231-2
6. FOREST; CONSERVATION; RECLAMATION. Passed without amendment S. 3279, to extend boundaries of the Toiyabe National Forest in Nev. (pp. S6235-6); and without amendment S. 3153, authorizing funds for programs to conserve protective and productive coral reefs in certain areas of the Pacific Ocean (pp. S6248-9).
Passed with amendment S. 434, to authorize the Riverton extension unit, Missouri River Basin project. pp. S6245-7
7. MEAT INSPECTION. Sen. Bellmon criticized the Department's description of S. 3603 as "premature" legislation. pp. S6253-4
8. FAMILY ASSISTANCE. Sen. Javits inserted a statement explaining his proposed amendments to the proposed Family Assistance Act setting forth the role of the Department in determining the poverty index based upon the "low-cost food plan." pp. S6298-300
9. GRAPES. Sen. Murphy praised the California wine production and stated that "to have good wine we must keep the earth productive and alive." p. S6273
10. FOREIGN TRADE; EMPLOYMENT. Sen. Bennett praised Commerce Secretary Stans' concern for the balance of payments and repeated his concern over the effect of certain foreign imports on domestic jobs and production. pp. S6276-7
11. ADJOURNED until Thurs., April 30. p. S6300

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

12. CONSUMERS. Rep. Chisholm objected to cutbacks in consumer programs which included "a 5-percent cut in meat and poultry inspection programs at a time when the Department of Agriculture was not meeting its responsibilities under the Wholesome Meat Act." p. E3604
13. FORESTS. Rep. Wyatt inserted a Yale University Professor's testimony before the Interior appropriations subcommittee with emphasis on clearcutting of forest lands. pp. E3635-6

BILLS INTRODUCED

14. SCENIC RIVERS. H. R. 17233, by Rep. Saylor, to establish the Missouri Breaks Scenic River in the State of Montana; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Remarks of author pp. H3518-9
15. CREDIT. H. R. 17240, by Rep. Fisher, to amend the Truth in Lending Act to eliminate the inclusion of agricultural credit; to Banking and Currency.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 91-787), explaining the purposes of the measure.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senate Joint Resolution 193 is identical in text with S. 3459, referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration on February 17, 1970. The committee is expressing its approval of the proposal contained therein by reporting it in the form of an original joint resolution. This action is taken pursuant to section 43 of title 20 of the United States Code (R.S. Sec. 5581) which provides that appointments of the six Citizen Regents of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution shall be made by joint resolution of Congress.

Senate Joint Resolution 193 would provide that the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, of the class other than Members of Congress, occasioned by the death of Robert Vedder Fleming of Washington, D.C., be filled by the appointment of Mr. Webb for the statutory term of 6 years.

ELECTION LAW GUIDEBOOK

The resolution (S. Res. 394) authorizing the printing of a revised edition of the "Election Law Guidebook" as a Senate document was considered and agreed to, as follows:

S. RES. 394

Resolved, That a revised edition of Senate Document Numbered 76 of the Ninetieth Congress, entitled "Election Law Guidebook", be printed as a Senate document, and that there be printed three thousand additional copies of such document for the use of the Committee on Rules and Administration.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 91-803), explaining the purposes of the measure.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senate Resolution 394 would authorize the printing as a Senate document of a revised edition of Senate Document 76 of the 90th Congress, entitled "Election Law Guidebook"; and further would authorize the printing of 3,000 additional copies of such document for the use of the Committee on Rules and Administration.

The printing-cost estimate, supplied by the Public Printer, is as follows:

To print as a document (1,500 copies)	\$5,808.36
3,000 additional copies, at \$349.89 per thousand.....	1,049.67
Total estimated cost, S. Res. 394	6,858.03

RETROACTIVE COMPENSATION FOR CERTAIN SERVICES PERFORMED DURING JANUARY 1970

The resolution (S. Res. 395) authorizing retroactive compensation for certain services performed during January 1970 was considered and agreed to, as follows:

S. RES. 395

Resolved, That payments of retroactive compensation authorized by law for services performed in the month of January 1970

which are chargeable to funds authorized for expenditure through January 31, 1970, by various Senate resolutions, shall be charged to funds authorized by Senate resolutions for expenditure by the committees concerned at the time such payment is made, wherever possible, without regard to the expenditure limitations contained in the Senate resolutions which expired on January 31, 1970.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 91-804), explaining the purposes of the measure.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The resolution provides a practical plan for the lump-sum payment of retroactive increases of salaries paid certain Senate employees for services performed during the month of January 1970. The resolution has for its objectives the implementation of Public Law 91-231, an act to increase the pay of Federal employees, approved by the President on April 15, 1970, and the simplification of procedures in the Senate Disbursing Office relevant thereto.

SUE ELLEN TYSER

The resolution (S. Res. 396) to pay a gratuity to Sue Ellen Tyser was considered and agreed to, as follows:

S. RES. 396

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate hereby is authorized and directed to pay, from the contingent fund of the Senate, to Sue Ellen Tyser, widow of Henri Louis Tyser, an employee of the Architect of the Capitol assigned to duty in the Senate Office Buildings at the time of his death, a sum equal to six months' compensation at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his death, said sum to be considered inclusive of funeral expenses and all other allowances.

FREDDIE CULLUM, LOUIS D. CULLUM, WILLIE MAE GUYTON, IOLA C. LEWIS, AND ROSA L. BRODIE

The resolution (S. Res. 397) to pay a gratuity to Freddie Cullum, Louis B. Cullum, Willie Mae Guyton, Iola C. Lewis, and Rosa L. Brodie was considered and agreed to, as follows:

S. RES. 397

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate hereby is authorized and directed to pay, from the contingent fund of the Senate, to Freddie Cullum and Louis D. Cullum, brothers; and to Willie Mae Guyton, Iola C. Lewis, and Rosa L. Brodie, sisters of Willie Cullum, an employee of the Architect of the Capitol assigned to duty in the Senate Office Buildings at the time of his death, a sum to each equal to one-fifth of six months' compensation at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his death, said sum to be considered inclusive of funeral expenses and all other allowances.

KENNETH J. NEWMAN

The resolution (S. Res. 398) to pay a gratuity to Kenneth J. Newman was considered and agreed to, as follows:

S. RES. 398

Resolved, That, in lieu of the authorization contained in Senate Resolution 296, agreed to December 11, 1969, the Secretary of the Senate hereby is authorized and directed to pay, from the contingent fund of the Sen-

ate, to Kenneth J. Newman, brother of James H. Newman, an employee of the Senate at the time of his death, a sum equal to six months' compensation at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his death, said sum to be considered inclusive of funeral expenses and all other allowances.

TOIYABE NATIONAL FOREST IN NEVADA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 3279) to extend the boundaries of the Toiyabe National Forest in Nevada, and for other purposes.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President I ask unanimous consent that a statement on this bill prepared by the distinguished senior Senator from Nevada (Mr. BIBLE) be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement by Senator BIBLE was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR BIBLE

Mr. President, this legislation is of critical importance to the preservation of one of our nation's most beautiful scenic resources. That resource is Lake Tahoe, a magnificent High Sierra lake situated at the California-Nevada border. Anyone who has ever seen the grandeur of this lake can never forget it. Unfortunately, the beauty of Lake Tahoe could soon become no more than a memory. Despite its size—it is the biggest high-altitude lake in the nation—Lake Tahoe has a fragile environment that threatens to be engulfed by rapid and massive urban development. It would be tragic if we failed to act now to protect this irreplaceable resource. The bill before us now offers the fastest, most direct means of achieving that goal by providing authority for federal acquisition of the last remaining stretches of prime, undeveloped shoreline. Quick, direct means are needed or there will be no undeveloped shoreline to protect.

I introduced this bill with the active support of the U.S. Forest Service, the State of Nevada and many local government organizations interested in preserving Lake Tahoe's priceless resources. To the best of my knowledge it is a non-controversial bill. All responsible individuals and organizations, public or private, recognize the very real need to place these valuable lands in government ownership for the benefit of the public today and of succeeding future generations of Americans. The Forest Service is already engaged in an active program of land acquisition at the lake within its existing boundary limitations. As chairman of the Interior Appropriations Subcommittee, it was my privilege to recommend approval of \$2.2 million in Land and Water Conservation Fund allocations for this acquisition program in the current fiscal year. More appropriation requests for this program are now pending before my committee, but these requests depend heavily on the passage of the boundary revision before us now.

I have carefully gone over the proposed boundary revisions with Forest Service representatives on several occasions, and I have consulted with the director of the Nevada Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, who has taken an active and cooperative interest in this legislation. As it is represented to me, the boundary extension excludes all existing private developments but extends wherever possible to the lake-shore itself. It embraces a large block of private land holdings that are now available or are expected to become available for purchase in the very near future. In all, the revision adds nearly 13,000 acres to the Toiyabe National Forest and takes in about six additional miles of unspoiled shoreline.

Together with recent state purchases financed in large part by Land and Water Conservation Fund allocations, this extension will permit a continuing acquisition program that would block out nearly all the prime undeveloped shoreline and adjacent mountain forest acreage along the Nevada side of the lake.

It should be noted the Governor of Nevada and the Nevada Legislature, the Douglas County Board of County Commissioners, the Carson City (Ormsby County) Board of Supervisors, the Nevada Tahoe Regional Planning Agency and the Nevada Recreation and Park Society have all expressed their support for this measure.

In connection with this acquisition program, I am happy to report that I have been getting repeated assurances from the administration that Lake Tahoe will continue to receive high priority for Land and Water Conservation Fund allocations.

I should note that action is pending on a separate bill I have introduced, S. 2208, that is closely involved in the overall goal of insuring resource protection and public recreation at Lake Tahoe. This bill would authorize the Interior Department to study the feasibility of establishing a national lake-shore or similar federal recreation area. Quite frankly, I do not know what the ultimate solution for managing this area will be. Whether the Park Service, the Forest Service or the State of Nevada become the principal administering agency—or whether it will be a joint management arrangement—is a question I hope the proposed study can determine.

Meanwhile, the major immediate goal is the acquisition now and the necessary protection and wise management now of these irreplaceable lands and resources. That is the goal of legislation before us, and I urge the Senate to give the measure its prompt approval.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 3279

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to aid in the protection and management of the various resources of the area, including the protection, improvement, and maintenance of the watershed, wildlife, recreation, and natural environment values of the lands in the Lake Tahoe Basin, and to promote the management and protection of these lands under principles of multiple use and sustained yield, the boundaries of the Toiyabe National Forest are hereby extended to include the area described in section 2 hereof. Subject to any valid claims now existing and hereafter maintained, any lands of the United States within such area are hereby added to such national forest and shall be subject to laws and regulations applicable to the national forests.

SEC. 2. This Act shall be applicable to the following described lands:

Mount Diablo Meridian, Nevada

Township 13 north range 18 east: Section 2, lot 1 of the northeast quarter, lot 1 of the northwest quarter, south half; section 3, lots 1 and 2 of northeast quarter, lots 5, 6, and 7, northeast quarter southwest quarter, southeast quarter; section 10, lot 1, east half; section 11, all; section 14, north half, southwest quarter, north half southeast quarter, southwest quarter southeast quarter; section 23, west half northeast quarter, northeast quarter northwest quarter; section 24, north half north half, south half northwest quarter, northwest quarter southwest quarter.

Township 14 north, range 18 east: Sections 1 and 2, all; section 3, lots 1 and 2 of northeast quarter, lots 1 and 2 of northwest quarter, northeast quarter southeast

quarter; section 4, lots 1 and 2; section 11, northeast quarter, north half northwest quarter, southeast quarter northwest quarter, east half southwest quarter, southeast quarter; section 12, all; section 14, west half; section 15, east half northeast quarter, northeast quarter southeast quarter; section 22, lots 2, 3, and 4, east half southeast quarter; section 23, west half; section 26, west half; section 34, southeast quarter; section 35, northeast quarter northwest quarter.

Township 15 north, range 18 east: Section 13, south half; section 14, lots 3 and 4, east half southwest quarter, southeast quarter; sections 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 33, 34, 35, and 36, all.

Township 15 north, range 19 east: Section 18, lot 2 of the southwest quarter; section 19, lot 2 of the northwest quarter, lots 1 and 2 of the southwest quarter; section 30, lot 2 of the northwest quarter.

The area described aggregates 12,919.78 acres, more or less.

SEC. 3. Funds appropriated and available for acquisition of lands, waters, and interests therein, in the National Forest System pursuant to section 6 of the Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 903), shall be available for the acquisition of any lands, waters, and interests therein, within the area described in section 2 of this Act.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 91-780), explaining the purposes of the measure.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BACKGROUND

The beauty of Lake Tahoe is internationally known. Located in the States of California and Nevada, it lies in the Sierra Nevada Mountains at an elevation of 6,223 feet. However, increasing population pressures now threaten not only the clarity and blue color of its waters, but also the Tahoe Basin's total environment. Between 1950 and 1969, the number of permanent residents on the Nevada portion of the basin increased from 213 to about 8,000. In this same area, between 1965 and 1969, subdivision plots for 99 developments were filed and approved.

Lake Tahoe is already being affected by these developments, as siltation adds nutrients to lake water and increases algae and aquatic plants, and reduces the purity and clarity of the lake. An increased amount of pollutants such as fertilizers from lawns, insecticides, and other soluble chemical compounds are going into the lake.

The need is increasing for more publicly owned land to protect the area's natural beauty, environment, and watershed relationships. There is also demand for more space to provide outdoor recreation opportunities for the increasing number of people attracted to this area. This bill, S. 3279, by extending the national forest boundary and authorizing use of moneys appropriated from the land and water conservation fund, would enable the acquisition of substantial areas to meet these requirements.

COST

The Forest Service would plan to acquire about 10,000 acres within the extension at a total cost of approximately \$12.5 million. This would be obligated in increments of \$1, \$1.5, \$3, \$3 and \$4 millions for the first through fifth year, respectively, after enactment.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H.R. 1706) to provide for the conveyance of certain mineral rights in and under lands in Pike County, Ga., was announced as next in order.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Over, Mr. President. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

HUDSON RIVER COMPACT NEGOTIATIONS

The bill (H.R. 13106) to extend for 4 years the period of time during which certain requirements shall continue to apply with respect to applications for a license for an activity which may affect the resources of the Hudson Riverway and for other purposes was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 91-771), explaining the purposes of the measure.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PURPOSE OF THE MEASURE

The purpose of H.R. 13106, introduced by Representative Ottinger, is to extend for an additional 4 years (until 1973) provisions of the act of September 26, 1966 (80 Stat. 847) which expired on September 26, 1969. These provisions required all Federal agencies contemplating actions which affect the resources of the Hudson Riverway to consult with the Secretary of the Interior and in the case of license applications to notify the Secretary and allow him 90 days to comment before taking final action.

The bill would further amend the act to change the date of the Secretary's report on the progress of negotiations on the Hudson River compact from July 1, 1968 to "July 1, 1970, and annually thereafter".

BACKGROUND

Public Law 89-605 (80 Stat. 847) of September 26, 1966 gave the consent of the Congress to the States of New York and New Jersey (and, if they wish to participate, the States of Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut also) to negotiate a compact "relating to the preservation, restoration, utilization and development of the natural, scenic, historic, and recreational resources" of the Hudson River Basin within the participating States. The act further provided that the Secretary of the Interior represent the United States in the negotiations.

Section 5 of the act, in order to avoid actions which would unfavorably affect the resources of the Hudson Riverway while the negotiations are in progress, provided for consultation between the Secretary and any agencies contemplating "plans, programs, projects, and grants" within or affecting the Riverway. In the case of license applications, a formal 90-day period was established for the Secretary to comment. These provisions were for a 3-year period which terminated on September 26, 1969.

PRESENTLY PROPOSED LEGISLATION

H.R. 13106 was introduced by Representative Ottinger. An identical bill (H.R. 13944) was introduced by Representative Ryan. The bill passed the House on February 2, 1970.

No companion bill has been introduced in the Senate.

The Department of the Interior strongly recommended enactment of the measure and the Bureau of the Budget expressed no objection to the report.

An open hearing was held by the Subcommittee on Water and Power Resources on March 13, 1970.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The committee notes that the provisions of this legislation requiring coordination

91ST CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

S. 3279

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 28, 1970

Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

AN ACT

To extend the boundaries of the Toiyabe National Forest in Nevada, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That to aid in the protection and management of the various
4 resources of the area, including the protection, improvement,
5 and maintenance of the watershed, wildlife, recreation, and
6 natural environment values of the lands in the Lake Tahoe
7 Basin, and to promote the management and protection of
8 these lands under principles of multiple use and sustained
9 yield, the boundaries of the Toiyabe National Forest are
10 hereby extended to include the area described in section 2
11 hereof. Subject to any valid claims now existing and here-

1 after maintained, any lands of the United States within such
2 area are hereby added to such national forest and shall be
3 subject to laws and regulations applicable to the national
4 forests.

5 SEC. 2. This Act shall be applicable to the following
6 described lands:

7 Mount Diablo Meridian, Nevada

8 Township 13 north range 18 east: Section 2, lot 1 of
9 the northeast quarter, lot 1 of the northwest quarter, south
10 half; section 3, lots 1 and 2 of northeast quarter, lots 5, 6,
11 and 7, northeast quarter southwest quarter, southeast quar-
12 ter; section 10, lot 1, east half; section 11, all; section 14,
13 north half, southwest quarter, north half southeast quarter,
14 southwest quarter southeast quarter; section 23, west half
15 northeast quarter, northeast quarter northwest quarter; sec-
16 tion 24, north half north half, south half northwest quarter,
17 northwest quarter southwest quarter.

18 Township 14 north, range 18 east: Sections 1 and 2,
19 all; section 3, lots 1 and 2 of northeast quarter, lots 1 and 2
20 of northwest quarter, northeast quarter southeast quarter;
21 section 4, lots 1 and 2; section 11, northeast quarter, north
22 half northwest quarter, southeast quarter northwest quar-
23 ter, east half southwest quarter, southeast quarter; section
24 12, all; section 14, west half; section 15, east half north-
25 east quarter, northeast quarter southeast quarter; section 22,

1 lots 2, 3, and 4, east half southeast quarter; section 23, west
2 half; section 26, west half; section 34, southeast quarter; sec-
3 tion 35, northeast quarter northwest quarter.

4 Township 15 north, range 18 east: Section 13, south
5 half; section 14, lots 3 and 4, east half southwest quarter,
6 southeast quarter; sections 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 33, 34,
7 35, and 36, all.

8 Township 15 north, range 19 east: Section 18, lot 2 of
9 the southwest quarter; section 19, lot 2 of the northwest
10 quarter, lots 1 and 2 of the southwest quarter; section 30,
11 lot 2 of the northwest quarter.

12 The area described aggregates 12,919.78 acres, more
13 or less.

14 SEC. 3. Funds appropriated and available for acquisition
15 of lands, waters, and interests therein, in the National Forest
16 System pursuant to section 6 of the Act of September 3,
17 1964 (78 Stat. 903), shall be available for the acquisition
18 of any lands, waters, and interests therein, within the area
19 described in section 2 of this Act.

Passed the Senate April 27, 1970.

Attest:

FRANCIS R. VALEO,

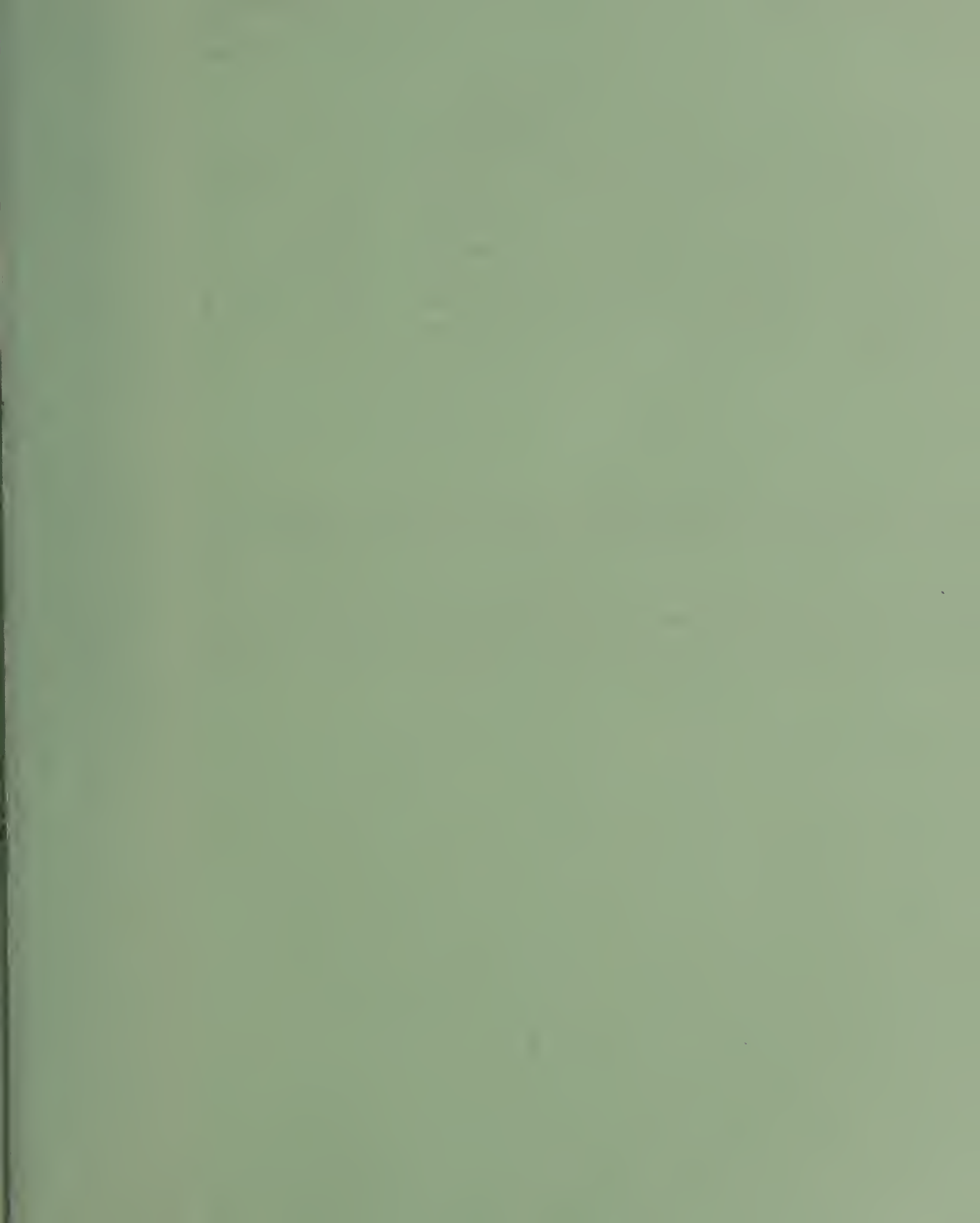
Secretary.

AN ACT

To extend the boundaries of the Toiyabe National Forest in Nevada, and for other purposes.

APRIL 28, 1970

Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular
Affairs



DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

For actions of July 8, 1970
91st-2nd; No.114

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate began consideration of agricultural appropriations bill.
House committee reported bill extending boundaries of Toiyabe National Forest.
House committee voted to report the following bills: allowing FS to contract for aerial facilities; permitting marketing agreements for advertising of Hawaiian papayas; proposed Wheat Research and Promotion Act.

SENATE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Action began on HR 17923, agricultural appropriations bill for FY 1971, adopting all committee amendments en bloc and accepting the following amendments:
Holland amendments to increase funds for the School Lunch and School Breakfast programs;
Smith of Ill. amendment to limit farm supports to \$20,000 per producer;
Goodell amendment increasing funds for FHA direct real estate loans in smaller communities;
Goodell amendment increasing funds for FHA rural water and waste disposal grants in smaller communities; and
McGovern amendment No. 763, modified, increasing funds for the Food Stamp program.
Rejected: Moss amendment barring price support funds for tobacco.
pp. S10785-98; 10803-69

Committee on Appropriations voted to report with amendments, H.R. 16915, fiscal 1971 appropriations for the Legislative Branch (Rept. No. 91-1009). p. S-10742
2. RIVER BASIN. Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs filed report on S. 2808, to authorize Minot extension, Missouri River Basin project, N. Dak. (Rept. No. 91-1005). p. S10742
3. LEGISLATION. Sen. Mansfield reviewed legislative accomplishments of the Senate during this 2nd session, noting the heaviest voting pace since 1964.
pp. S10774-85

HOUSE

4. AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE ACTION. Voted to report (but did not actually report) the following bills:
HR 11953, allowing FS to contract for aerial facilities;
S. 2484, authorizing marketing agreements providing for the advertising of Hawaiian papayas;
HR 13543, amended, proposed Wheat Research and Promotion Act. p. D733
5. INTERIOR COMMITTEE ACTION. Voted to report (but did not actually report) the following bills:
HR 13125, amended, relating to the exchange of lands;
HR 12870, amended, establishing the King Range National Conservation Area. p.D733

Reported with amendment S. 3279, extending the boundaries of Toiyabe National Forest (H. Rept. No. 91-1284). p. H6505
6. INDIANS. Both Houses received a Presidential message embodying recommendations and legislative proposals designed to strengthen the degree of self-determination of the American Indian (H. Doc. 91-363); to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs. pp. H6438-42, S10799-803

EXTENDING THE BOUNDARIES OF THE TOIYABE NATIONAL FOREST IN NEVADA, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

JULY 8, 1970.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of
the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. BARING, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 3279]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3279) to extend the boundaries of the Toiyabe National Forest in Nevada, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendment is as follows:

Page 3, line 14, strike out "Funds" and insert in lieu thereof "Not to exceed \$12,500,000 of the funds".

PURPOSE

S. 3279, as amended, extends the boundaries of the Toiyabe National Forest to include approximately 12,920 acres along the Nevada side of Lake Tahoe in order to aid in the protection and management of the resources of the area under principles of multiple use and sustained yield.

NEED

Lake Tahoe is a unique body of water of outstanding beauty. Much of this unusual beauty is derived from its location high in the Sierra Nevada Mountains and because of the clarity and blue color of its waters. These waters have largely escaped the customary pollution hazards. This has greatly enhanced their clarity, color, and desirability as a high-quality recreation area.

However, the customary pressures of a rapidly increasing population are being experienced in this area as much or more than in many suburban or metropolitan areas. On the Nevada side of the basin, the

population has increased from 213 in 1950 to 8,000 by 1969. From 1965 to 1969 subdivision plats for 99 developments were filed and approved by Nevada authorities. While the present permanent population of the entire Nevada-California basin is about 28,000 it increases to over 100,000 during the summer period. This rapidly expanding development is adversely affecting the quality of the water in the lake, through siltation, and pollutants from insecticides, fertilizers, and sewage.

The increasing number of people need more space for outdoor recreational opportunities. High on the priority list for acquisition and management within the proposed extension would be more than 6 miles of privately owned lake frontage. This would increase the publicly owned shoreline on Lake Tahoe by 50 percent. In addition to providing more publicly owned lake frontage and recreational areas, the proposal also would return significant benefits by protecting the beauty of the area through the maintenance of portions in an undeveloped and natural condition. Both the recreational needs of the visitors and the environmental quality of the area would benefit by enactment of S. 3279.

The Forest Service advised the committee that its plans call for the acquisition of some 10,000 acres and estimated the cost at approximately \$12,500,000. In order that there would be a clear limitation on this acquisition authority, the committee adopted an amendment limiting acquisitions to this amount.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT

The amendment adopted by the committee places a ceiling of \$12,500,000 upon acquisition costs within the boundary extension.

COST

Estimates furnished the committee by the Forest Service place the cost of acquiring approximately 10,000 acres of land within the extension at \$12,500,000.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs recommends that S. 3279, as amended, be enacted.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORT

The favorable report of the Department of Agriculture follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., May 20, 1970.

HON. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: As you requested, here is our report on S. 3279, a bill to extend the boundaries of the Toiyabe National Forest in Nevada, and for other purposes.

The Department of Agriculture recommends that S. 3279 be enacted.

The bill would extend the boundaries of the Toiyabe National Forest to include approximately 12,920 acres along the Nevada side of Lake Tahoe. This extension would be to aid in the protection and management of the various resources of the area, including the protection, improvement, and maintenance of the watershed, wildlife, recreation, and natural environment values of the lands in the Lake Tahoe Basin, and to promote the management and protection of these lands under the principles of multiple use and sustained yield.

S. 3279 would provide for the use of funds appropriated pursuant to section 6 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act (78 Stat. 903) for the acquisition of lands, waters, and interests therein within such extension.

Lake Tahoe is an unique body of water of unusual beauty located in the States of California and Nevada. Its beauty is derived from its setting in the Sierra Nevada Mountains at an elevation of 6,223 feet, and the clarity and blue color of its waters. The stability of the natural conditions contributing to the clarity of Lake Tahoe waters and the natural beauty of the basin is easily disrupted.

Pressures of the rapidly increasing population pose a threat to the basin's total environment. In 1950, the Nevada portion of the basin had 213 permanent residents—this had increased to about 8,000 by 1969. From 1965 to 1969, subdivision plats for 99 developments were filed and approved by the local authorities in the Nevada portion of the basin. The present permanent population of the entire basin is about 28,000 with short-term visitors increasing the total to over 100,000 during the summer recreation period.

The quality of Lake Tahoe is adversely affected by the present degree of development. Siltation adds nutrients to the lake water increasing the growth of algae and aquatic plants and reducing the purity and clarity of the water. Increased runoff water carries pollutants such as fertilizers from lawns, insecticides, salt used to melt ice and snow, and numerous other soluble chemical compounds into the lake.

As this subdivision and related development takes place on privately owned lands, the need increases for more publicly owned land to protect the area's natural environmental beauty and sensitive watershed relationships. The increasing number of people need increased space for outdoor recreation opportunities—both developed area and dispersed types. S. 3279, by extending the national forest boundary and authorizing use of moneys appropriated from the land and water conservation fund, would enable substantial areas to be acquired and managed as national forest lands to provide for these needs.

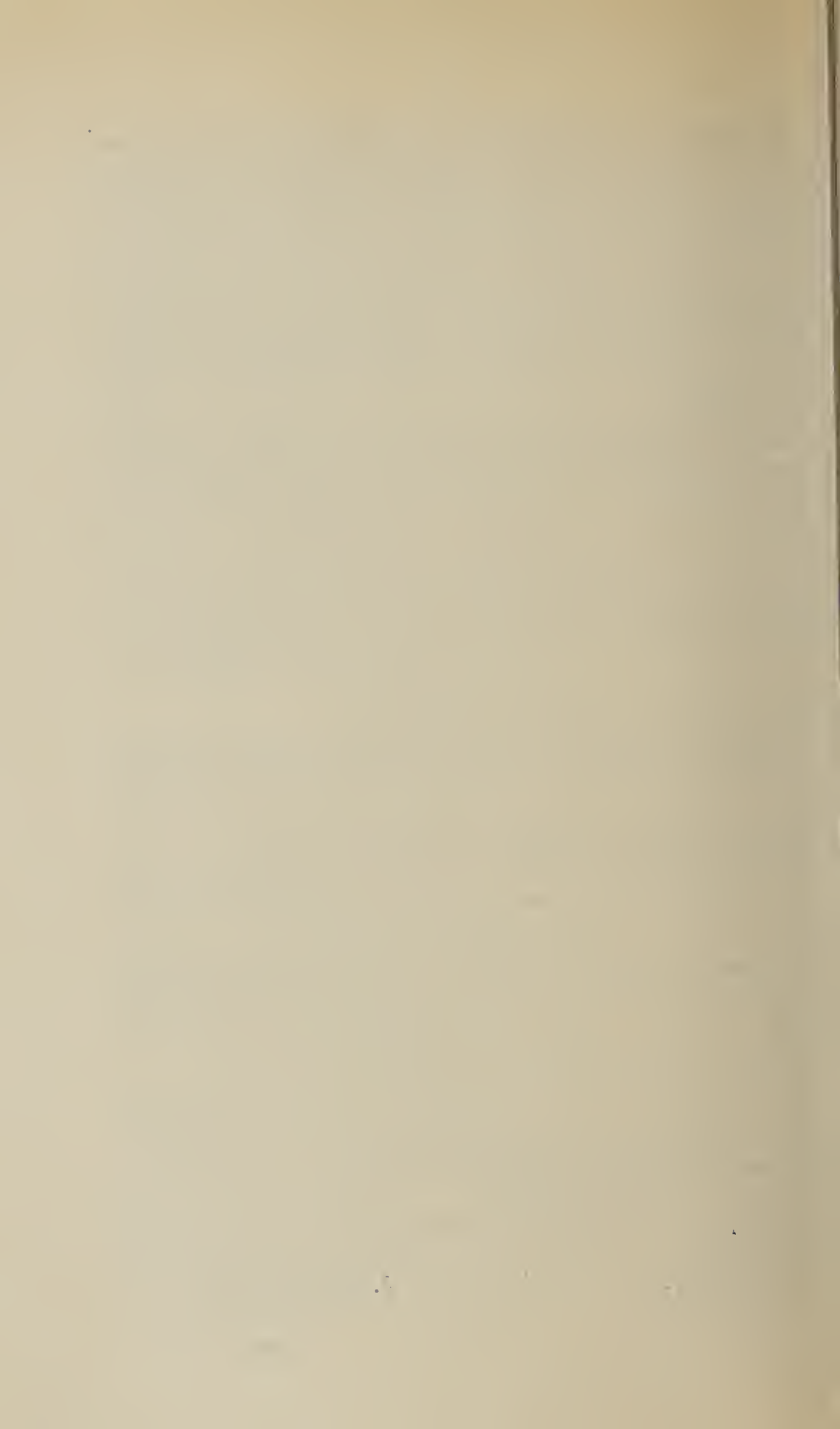
As shown above, enactment of S. 3279 would provide the means to protect and improve the total environment in the Lake Tahoe Basin.

This Department estimates that the total cost of acquisition within the area at \$12.5 million. The acquisition cost will be financed from this Department's allocation under the land and water conservation fund as provided in the bill.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely,

J. PHIL CAMPBELL,
Under Secretary.



91ST CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

S. 3279

[Report No. 91-1284]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 28, 1970

Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

JULY 8, 1970

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

To extend the boundaries of the Toiyabe National Forest in Nevada, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That to aid in the protection and management of the various
4 resources of the area, including the protection, improvement,
5 and maintenance of the watershed, wildlife, recreation, and
6 natural environment values of the lands in the Lake Tahoe
7 Basin, and to promote the management and protection of
8 these lands under principles of multiple use and sustained
9 yield, the boundaries of the Toiyabe National Forest are
10 hereby extended to include the area described in section 2
11 hereof. Subject to any valid claims now existing and here-

1 after maintained, any lands of the United States within such
2 area are hereby added to such national forest and shall be
3 subject to laws and regulations applicable to the national
4 forests.

5 SEC. 2. This Act shall be applicable to the following
6 described lands:

7 Mount Diablo Meridian, Nevada

8 Township 13 north range 18 east: Section 2, lot 1 of
9 the northeast quarter, lot 1 of the northwest quarter, south
10 half; section 3, lots 1 and 2 of northeast quarter, lots 5, 6,
11 and 7, northeast quarter southwest quarter, southeast quar-
12 ter; section 10, lot 1, east half; section 11, all; section 14,
13 north half, southwest quarter, north half southeast quarter,
14 southwest quarter southeast quarter; section 23, west half
15 northeast quarter, northeast quarter northwest quarter; sec-
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17 northwest quarter southwest quarter.

18 Township 14 north, range 18 east: Sections 1 and 2,
19 all; section 3, lots 1 and 2 of northeast quarter, lots 1 and 2
20 of northwest quarter, northeast quarter southeast quarter;
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12 The area described aggregates 12,919.78 acres, more
13 or less.

14 SEC. 3. ~~Funds~~ *Not to exceed \$12,500,000 of the funds*
15 appropriated and available for acquisition of lands, waters,
16 and interests therein, in the National Forest System pursuant
17 to section 6 of the Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 903),
18 shall be available for the acquisition of any lands, waters, and
19 interests therein, within the area described in section 2 of
20 this Act.

Passed the Senate April 27, 1970.

Attest:

FRANCIS R. VALEO,

Secretary.

91ST CONGRESS
2^D Session

S. 3279

[Report No. 91-1284]

AN ACT

To extend the boundaries of the Toiyabe National Forest in Nevada, and for other purposes.

APRIL 28, 1970

Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular
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JULY 8, 1970

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OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
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For actions of July 20, 1970
91st-2nd; No. 122

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Imports.....1
Meat Inspection....1,2
Mercury.....8
National forest.....5
National park.....5,18
Pollution.....8,15
Recreation.....5,7
Reorganization.....10

Reports filed.....7
Rules granted.....6
Rural housing.....13
School lunch.....3
Social security.....16
Soybeans.....2
Tobacco.....19
Veterans benefits...5
Wheat referendum....6
Wildlife.....11

HIGHLIGHTS: Sen. Mansfield stated that the Department's position against inspection of all imported meat is "indefensible".
Sen. Percy put 1970 soybean sales at \$2.7 billion but fears U.S. trade policy may threaten 1971 market.
House passed bills:
 extending Toiyabe National Forest boundaries;
 revising Federal Aid in Fish and Wildlife Restoration Acts;
 granting authority for FS to contract for aerial facilities.
House Rules Committee granted rule for consideration of extension of wheat referendum.

SENATE

1. MEAT INSPECTION; IMPORTS. Sen. Mansfield underscored the need for legislation to require inspection of all imported livestock products and called "indefensible" the Department's unfavorable report on S. 3942 & S. 3987, to require inspection of imported livestock products; he inserted the text of S. 3942 and his testimony thereon, and the Department's legislative report, in the Record. pp. S11709-710
2. SOYBEANS. Sen. Percy reviewed his efforts to enhance the marketability of soybeans in the world market, stating that 1970 will be a \$2.7 billion sales year; U.S. trade policy may threaten the 1971 market and for this reason the Senator opposes absolute quotas on foreign imports. pp. S11761-62
3. SCHOOL LUNCH. Sen. McGovern praised the recommendations of the workshop conference sponsored by the Children's Foundation of Washington and placed in the Record the text of the conference report and a copy of his cover letter to Secretary Hardin. pp. S11730-1
4. JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE. Sen. Percy stated that the 1971 budget deficit may approach \$6-10 billion, thus requiring increased revenues; and placed in the Record the Joint Economic Committee testimony of Chairman McCracken and Director Shultz. pp. S11762-68

HOUSE

5. BILLS PASSED.

S. 3279, with committee amendment, extending the boundaries of Toiyabe National Forest. Rep. Schmitz spoke in opposition, stating "the reasons given for making this purchase do not, in my opinion, justify it." pp. H6922-3, H6946

HR 12475, revising the Federal Aid in Fish and Wildlife Restoration Acts. pp. H6923-7

HR 11953, granting authority for FS to contract for aerial facilities. p. H6904

HR 10837, conveying land to Pima and Maricopa Counties, Ariz., and to the city of Albuquerque, for recreational purposes. pp. H6901-3

HR 18253, increasing availability of guaranteed home loan financing for veterans and the income of the national service life insurance fund. pp. H6910-8

HR 14114, to improve the administration of the national park system. pp. H6919-22

S. 3102, amended, extending the term for fisheries loans. pp. H6927-9

6. RULES GRANTED.

H. Res. 1148, providing an open rule for the consideration of S. 3978, extending the date for the wheat referendum, was reported by the House Rules Committee. It was later announced this bill would be added to the program for Tuesday, July 21. pp. H6963, H6910

As we are all aware, the National Park Service is dedicated to preserving and conserving those areas in our country that are of great national significance. However, there has been no updating of the statutes since the Act of August 8, 1953, and the time has come to revise those statutes that are applicable to the Park Service.

As a consequence, there is, at present, a great variance in practice and statute in different areas around the Nation, and between parks, recreation areas, and so forth. This legislation is designed to reduce the variance and make the applicable laws and regulations more uniform in nature and, at the same time, create a uniform set of rules and regulations that will apply to future authorizations.

In addition, this legislation provides the Secretary of the Interior with the authority to further facilitate the administration of the national park system by authorizing him to provide necessary transportation and recreation facilities for employees who work in isolated areas, appoint committees to make possible more participation by local citizenry in park policies and programs, and offer products or services produced at national parks at fair market value.

We cannot operate a 1970 park system with outdated or outmoded rules and regulations; thus, the need for this legislation designed to provide statutes that will be more efficient and responsive to the needs of the 1970's—and the future.

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SAYLOR. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to congratulate the gentleman on his remarks and the committee upon this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I express my hope that this bill will pass as has been requested.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 4 minutes.

(Mr. TAYLOR asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation, I support H.R. 14114 which was introduced by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. ASPINALL). A companion bill being introduced by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SAYLOR).

This bill is one which the Director of the National Park Service gives high priority and which the subcommittee recognized as important to the overall administration of our parklands. It is this kind of legislation which makes the national park system work from day to day. Without measures such as this, which bring the law into conformity with the progress which we have made, the administration of the units of the national park system could be severely handicapped.

The gentleman from Colorado has said that this is not a "glamorous" bill. It is a housekeeping bill. It will bring no one fame or fortune, but it will assure the uniform application of general law throughout the national park system and it will enable the Park Service to solve

and accommodate some of the special problems associated with the operation of our national treasures.

Mr. Speaker, it is no accident that our chairman is the principal sponsor of the bill now before the House. As everyone in this body knows, he is one of the most conscientious conservationists in the Congress. He does not look for the easy way or the popular way out of a controversy, he looks for the right way to resolve it. He is a strong leader and a knowledgeable legislator who is respected by his colleagues and, silently, admired by many of the Nation's leading conservationists.

It is just like our chairman to be the sponsor of this bill, because he wants the park system which he has nurtured and promoted to operate effectively in the public interest. No other committee chairman in the history of this country has done more for the national park system than WAYNE ASPINALL. I have been on his committee since I first came to Congress 10 years ago. Day in and day out, he is there helping us to perfect the national park legislation which we bring before the House. Through his guidance and leadership, we have authorized the greatest expansion of the national park system since the days of Teddy Roosevelt and William Howard Taft. As a fellow committee member and as a fellow Democrat, I am proud to be associated with this great American.

H.R. 14114 typifies the concern of our colleague for the more mundane, but no less important, affairs of the National Park Service. Its enactment will update the general law as it applies to the national park system and it will make the law uniformly applicable to all types of units of the system.

The bill also adds some continuing authority to the general law which is considered necessary. Some of these provisions will effectively enhance employee relations and morale; namely, the authority to provide transportation and limited recreation facilities and equipment for park personnel and their families at isolated locations. Needless to say, the installation of air-conditioning units in Park Service vehicles which are almost constant use in both arid and humid regions will make those assignments more desirable and acceptable.

Some other provisions deal with specific problems which occur at park areas from time to time and which should be handled in a general way rather than in specific authorizations.

Mr. Speaker, the chairman of the full committee and the ranking minority member have made a thorough explanation of the legislation which I need not repeat, but I do want to recommend H.R. 14114, as amended, to the Members of the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. (Mr. SISK). The question is on the motion of the gentleman from North Carolina that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill H.R. 14114, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 325, nays 0, not voting 106, as follows:

[Roll No. 222]

YEAS—325

Abbott	Eilberg	McDade
Abernethy	Erlenborn	McDonald,
Adams	Evans, Colo.	Mich.
Albert	Fallon	McFall
Alexander	Fasell	McKneally
Anderson,	Feighan	McMillan
Calif.	Findley	Mahon
Anderson, Ill.	Fisher	Mailliard
Andrews, Ala.	Flood	Mann
Andrews,	Flowers	Marsh
N. Dak.	Flynt	Martin
Annunzio	Foley	Mathias
Arends	Ford, Gerald R.	Matsunaga
Ashley	Ford,	May
Aspinall	William D.	Mayne
Ayres	Foreman	Meeds
Barling	Fountain	Michel
Barrett	Fraser	Mikva
Beall, Md.	Frey	Miller, Ohio
Belcher	Friedel	Millis
Bell, Calif.	Fulton, Pa.	Minish
Bennett	Fuqua	Mink
Betts	Gallianakis	Mize
Bevill	Garmatz	Mizell
Blester	Gaydos	Mollohan
Bingham	Gettys	Monagan
Blackburn	Gibbons	Montgomery
Blanton	Goldwater	Moorhead
Boggs	Gonzalez	Morgan
Boland	Goodling	Morse
Boiling	Green, Pa.	Morton
Bow	Griffin	Mosher
Bray	Griffiths	Moss
Brinkley	Gross	Murphy, Ill.
Brooks	Grover	Murphy, N.Y.
Broomfield	Gubser	Myers
Brotzman	Gude	Natcher
Brown, Calif.	Hagan	Nedzi
Brown, Ohio	Haley	Nichols
Broyhill, N.C.	Hall	Nix
Broyhill, Va.	Hamilton	Obey
Buchanan	Hammer-	O'Hara
Burke, Mass.	schmidt	O'Konski
Burlison, Mo.	Hanna	Olsen
Burton, Calif.	Harsha	O'Neal, Ga.
Byrne, Pa.	Hathaway	O'Neill, Mass.
Byrnes, Wis.	Hays	Passman
Carter	Hechler, W. Va.	Patman
Cederberg	Heckler, Mass.	Patten
Celler	Heistoski	Pelly
Chamberlain	Henderson	Perkins
Clancy	Hicks	Pettis
Clark	Hogan	Philbin
Clausen,	Hollifield	Pickle
Don H.	Horton	Pike
Clawson, Del	Hosmer	Poage
Clay	Howard	Podell
Cleveland	Hull	Poff
Cohelan	Hunt	Pollock
Collins	Hutchinson	Preyer, N.C.
Colmer	Jacobs	Price, Ill.
Conable	Jarman	Price, Tex.
Conte	Johnson, Calif.	Pucinski
Corman	Johnson, Pa.	Purcell
Coughlin	Jonas	Quie
Cowger	Jones, Ala.	Quillen
Cramer	Jones, N.C.	Railsback
Cunningham	Jones, Tenn.	Randall
Daniel, Va.	Kastenmeier	Rees
Daniels, N.J.	Kazen	Reid, Ill.
Davis, Wis.	Kee	Reid, N.Y.
Dellenback	Keith	Reifel
Denney	King	Reuss
Dennis	Kleppe	Rhodes
Dent	Kluczynski	Riegle
Derwinski	Koch	Rivers
Devine	Kuykendall	Roberts
Dickinson	Kyl	Robison
Dingell	Kyros	Rodino
Donohue	Landgrebe	Rogers, Colo.
Dorn	Langen	Rogers, Fla.
Dowdy	Latta	Rooney, N.Y.
Downing	Leggett	Rosenthal
Dulski	Lennon	Roth
Duncan	Lloyd	Ruth
Dwyer	Long, Md.	Sandman
Eckhardt	Lujan	Satterfield
Edmondson	McCarthy	Saylor
Edwards, Ala.	McCloskey	Scherle
Edwards, Calif.	McClure	Scheuer

Schmitz	Steiger, Wis.	Watson
Schneebeli	Stokes	Whalen
Schwengel	Stratton	White
Scott	Stubblefield	Whitehurst
Sebellus	Sullivan	Whitten
Shipley	Taft	Widnall
Shriver	Talcott	Williams
Sikes	Taylor	Willson, Bob
Sisk	Teague, Calif.	Winn
Skubitz	Teague, Tex.	Wold
Slack	Thompson, Ga.	Wright
Smith, Calif.	Thompson, N.J.	Wyatt
Smith, Iowa	Thomson, Wis.	Wydler
Smith, N.Y.	Tiernan	Wyman
Snyder	Udall	Yates
Springer	Van Deerlin	Yatron
Stafford	Vanik	Young
Staggers	Vigorito	Zablocki
Stanton	Waggoner	Zion
Steed	Waldie	
Steiger, Ariz.	Wampler	

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—106

Adair	Eshleman	Miller, Calif.
Addabbo	Evins, Tenn.	Minshall
Anderson, Tenn.	Farbstein	Nelsen
Ashbrook	Fish	Ottlinger
Berry	Frelinghuysen	Pepper
Blaggi	Fulton, Tenn.	Pirnie
Blatnik	Gallagher	Powell
Brademas	Gialmo	Pryor, Ark.
Brasco	Gilbert	Rarick
Brock	Gray	Roe
Brown, Mich.	Green, Oreg.	Rooney, Pa.
Burke, Fla.	Halpern	Rostenkowski
Burleson, Tex.	Hanley	Roudebush
Burton, Utah	Hansen, Idaho	Roussetot
Bush	Hansen, Wash.	Roybal
Button	Harrington	Ruppe
Cabell	Harvey	Ryan
Caffery	Hastings	St Germain
Camp	Hawkins	Schadeberg
Carey	Hébert	Stephens
Casey	Hungate	Stuckey
Chappell	Ichord	Symington
Chisholm	Karh	Tunney
Collier	Kirwan	Ullman
Conyers	Landrum	Vander Jagt
Corbett	Long, La.	Watkins
Crane	Lowenstein	Watts
Culver	Lukens	Welcker
Daddario	McClory	Whalley
Davis, Ga.	McCulloch	Wiggins
Dawson	McEwen	Wilson,
de la Garza	Macdonald,	Charles H.
Delaney	Mass.	Wolf
Diggs	MacGregor	Wyllie
Edwards, La.	Madden	Zwach
Esch	Melcher	
	Meskill	

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Hébert with Mr. Frelinghuysen.	Mr. Rostenkowski with Mr. Watkins.
Mr. Gialmo with Mr. Eshleman.	Mr. Daddario with Mr. Meskill.
Mr. Miller of California with Mr. Wiggins.	Mr. Long of Louisiana with Mr. Minshall.
Mr. Brasco with Mr. Button.	Mr. Edward of Louisiana with Mr. Burton of Utah.
Mr. Blaggi with Mr. Fish.	Mr. Rarick with Mr. Berry.
Mrs. Green of Oregon with Mr. Roudebush.	Mr. Pryor of Arkansas with Mr. Ashbrook.
Mr. Delaney with Mr. Pirnie.	Mr. Macdonald of Massachusetts with Mr. McCulloch.
Mr. Addabbo with Mr. Corbett.	Mr. Blatnik with Mr. Brown of Michigan.
Mr. Burleson of Texas with Mr. Crane.	Mr. Carey with Mr. McEwen.
Mr. Rooney of Pennsylvania with Mr. Hawkins.	Mr. St Germain with Mr. Camp.
Mr. Hanley with Mr. Hastings.	Mr. Evins of Tennessee with Mr. Davis of Georgia.
Mr. Madden with Mr. Esch.	Mr. Cabell with Mr. Bush.
Mr. Caffery with Mr. Burke.	Mr. Brademas with Mr. Adair.

Mr. Watts with Mr. Collier.	Mr. Wolff with Mr. Halpern.
Mr. Melcher with Mr. McClory.	Mr. Stephens with Mr. Hansen of Idaho.
Mr. Gray with Mr. Powell.	Mr. Gallagher with Mr. Nelsen.
Mr. Fulton of Tennessee with Mr. Brock.	Mr. Culver with Mr. Harvey.
Mr. Chappell with Mr. Lukens.	Mr. Gilbert with Mr. MacGregor.
Mr. Landrum with Mr. Charles H. Willson.	Mr. Tunney with Mr. Conyers.
Mr. Lowenstein with Mrs. Chisholm.	Mr. Anderson of Tennessee with Mr. Wy-

lle.	Mr. de la Garza with Mr. Roussetot.
Mr. Kirwan with Mr. Diggs.	Mr. Ottinger with Mr. Ruppe.
Mr. Pepper with Mr. Whalley.	Mr. Ichord with Mr. Schadeberg.
Mr. Karth with Mr. Vander Jagt.	Mr. Hungate with Mr. Welcker.
Mr. Ullman with Mr. Zwach.	Mr. Casey with Mr. Roe.
Mr. Roybal with Mr. Stuckey.	Mr. Harrington with Mr. Ryan.
Mr. Farbstein with Mr. Symington.	Mrs. Hansen of Washington with Mr. Dawson.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON RULES TO FILE CERTAIN PRIVILEGED REPORTS

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules may have until midnight to file certain privileged reports.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF VOTE

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 220 I am recorded as not voting. I was present and voted "yea." I ask unanimous consent that the permanent Record and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

EXTENDING BOUNDARIES OF TOIYABE NATIONAL FOREST, NEV.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3279) to extend the boundaries of the Toiyabe National Forest in Nevada, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 3279

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to aid in the protection and management of the various resources of the area, including the protection, improvement, and maintenance of the watershed, wildlife, recreation, and natural environment values of the lands in the Lake Tahoe Basin, and to promote the management and protection of these lands under principles of multiple use and sustained yield, the boundaries of the Toiyabe National Forest are hereby extended to in-

clude the area described in section 2 hereof. Subject to any valid claims now existing and hereafter maintained, any lands of the United States within such area are hereby added to such national forest and shall be subject to laws and regulations applicable to the national forests.

SEC. 2. This Act shall be applicable to the following described lands:

Mount Diablo Meridian, Nevada

Township 13 north range 18 east: Section 2, lot 1 of the northeast quarter, lot 1 of the northwest quarter, south half; section 3, lots 1 and 2 of northeast quarter, lots 5, 6, and 7, northeast quarter southwest quarter, southeast quarter; section 10, lot 1, east half; section 11, all; section 14, north half, southwest quarter, north half southeast quarter, southwest quarter southeast quarter; section 23, west half northeast quarter, northeast quarter northwest quarter; section 24, north half north half, south half northwest quarter, northwest quarter southwest quarter.

Township 14 north, range 18 east: Sections 1 and 2, all; section 3, lots 1 and 2 of northeast quarter, lots 1 and 2 of northwest quarter, northeast quarter southeast quarter; section 4, lots 1 and 2; section 11, northeast quarter, north half northwest quarter, southeast quarter northwest quarter, east half southwest quarter, southeast quarter; section 12, all; section 14, west half; section 15, east half northeast quarter, northeast quarter southeast quarter; section 22, lots 2, 3, and 4, east half southeast quarter; section 23, west half; section 26, west half; section 34, southeast quarter; section 35, northeast quarter northwest quarter.

Township 15 north, range 18 east: Section 13, south half; section 14, lots 3 and 4, east half southwest quarter, southeast quarter; sections 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 33, 34, 35, and 36, all.

Township 15 north, range 19 east: Section 18, lot 2 of the southwest quarter; section 19, lot 2 of the northwest quarter, lots 1 and 2 of the southwest quarter; section 30, lot 2 of the northwest quarter.

The area described aggregates 12,919.78 acres, more or less.

SEC. 3. Not to exceed \$12,500,000 of the funds appropriated and available for acquisition of lands, waters, and interests therein, in the National Forest System pursuant to section 6 of the Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 903), shall be available for the acquisition of any lands, waters, and interests therein, within the area described in section 2 of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a second demanded?

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. ASPINALL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of S. 3279, as amended, is to extend the boundaries of the Toiyabe National Forest to include some 12,920 acres along the Nevada side of Lake Tahoe. This extension of the boundaries would assist in the protection of the land and permits its management under the principles of multiple use and sustained yield.

Besides giving added protection to the lake and its surrounding land area, the acquisition of the new acreage would increase the lake frontage in public ownership by 50 percent and would provide

additional badly needed recreational facilities.

Population pressures are at work in the Lake Tahoe area as they are in many other areas. However, here these pressures could be even more harmful to the natural beauty and environment than in areas more able to absorb the expansion. The population of the Nevada portion of the basin has increased from 213 in 1950 to 8,000 by 1969 and in the last 5 years 99 subdivision developments have been filed and approved. The population of the entire basin is now about 28,000 with summertime peaks of over 100,000.

This activity has resulted in siltation and pollution of the lake water from fertilizers, insecticides, salts for ice and snow control, and other soluble chemicals used in our everyday activities. As a result the color and clarity of the lake is being adversely affected, and there is the beginning of algae and aquatic plant growth in the lake. Enactment of S. 3279 would be a step in the right direction to control this gradual degradation of this area and its environment.

The proposal, as amended, by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, places an acquisition ceiling of \$12,500,000 on the land to be included. This is the amount estimated as necessary by the Department of Agriculture in testimony before the committee.

Mr. Speaker, I recommend enactment of S. 3279.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. BARING).

Mr. BARING. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the House Interior Committee Public Lands Subcommittee, I want to urge favorable action today on S. 3279, a bill to extend the boundaries of the Toiyabe National Forest at Lake Tahoe in Nevada.

This is an excellent bill of vital importance to, not just the people in my State of Nevada, but for all Americans who desire the preservation of the scenic wonders of this Nation and the proper utilization of natural resources in our ever-growing United States.

I wish to note to the Members of the House that this bill has already passed the Senate, where it had strong support.

The bill calls for the inclusion of 12,920 acres of beautiful forested and lake-front land on the Nevada side of this high Sierra Mountain lake. This bill will allow proper protection and management of the area under the principles of multiple use and sustained yield.

This bill further enhances the efforts to protect the crystalline waters of Lake Tahoe.

The American public is the benefactor in this bill as an expanded recreation area will result. I especially want to point out that 6 miles of Lake Tahoe shoreline frontage will be included.

The bill also states, Mr. Speaker, that the limit of \$12,500,000 will be spent for acquisition by the Department of Agriculture of the additional park lands with the funds to come from the land and water conservation fund act.

This bill surely helps protect the natural environmental qualities of the Lake Tahoe area and all of the related natural

resources within the expanded Toiyabe National Forest.

I urge passage of this measure.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. SAYLOR asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 3279, to extend the boundaries of the Toiyabe National Forest in Nevada, and for other purposes.

The purpose of this legislation is to protect the environment, natural beauty, and watershed of Lake Tahoe in Nevada. This will be done by authorizing the Forest Service to acquire approximately 12,920 acres of land along the Nevada side of Lake Tahoe. These lands would then become part of the Toiyabe National Forest by extension of the national forest boundaries to include these lands.

The total cost for acquisition of lands are estimated at \$12,500,000 and the Forest Service proposes to promote the management and protection of these lands under the principles of multiple use and sustained yield.

Once again, we are called upon to face the threat of an environmental factor—the threat of uncontrolled population. Once again, an area of unusual beauty with a unique body of water is threatened with imbalance and possible destruction because of the neglect of our environment. And, once again, we run to fill the breach with piecemeal land-use measures.

Mr. Speaker, this type of legislation clearly demonstrates the need for a national land use policy. In the absence of a national land use policy, I urge the rules be suspended and S. 3279 be passed.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SAYLOR. I shall be happy to yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Do I understand that the land will be obtained at a cost of something like \$1,200 an acre?

Mr. SAYLOR. It would be in that amount in reference to some of it, but right down at the lake, it would cost more than that.

Mr. GROSS. Well, I do not doubt that the land on or within a reasonable distance of the lake would be quite expensive. However, what makes the remainder of the land, located at a distance from the lake, worth \$1,250 per acre or somewhere near that price?

Mr. SAYLOR. I might say to my colleague from Iowa that I happen to know of my own knowledge certain tracts of land on the lake which sold for more than \$12,000 per acre not too long ago. I can also tell my colleague that the land that is removed about 12 miles from the lake also sold for over \$1,000 per acre not too long ago.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further, is that based on timber yield or any other enhancement other than the location of the land in close proximity to the lake?

Mr. SAYLOR. It is based upon the location of the land, and the proximity to the land to the lake. Land in that area is in tremendous demand for summer homes. It is a tremendous recreation area. One of the reasons that some

of this land is being bought away from the lake is in order to protect the lake itself. It just so happens that I went to this lake a short time ago and observed this area. I can remember I will say to my friend from Iowa the time when Lake Tahoe was a gem of beauty, with no pollution at all. However, now observing the area from a height one can see where large areas of this lake are already polluted, and unless something is done to prevent further pollution of it the gem not only recognized by this country but by people throughout the world is about to be lost because of pollution.

Mr. GROSS. Is that because of lack of State enforcement of antipollution measures, or does the State have any jurisdiction?

Mr. SAYLOR. Well, the pollution is on both side, on the California side as well on the Nevada side. I might say that both States are moving rapidly to upgrade their antipollution rules and regulations based upon plans which they have formulated for that immediate area.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman for his explanation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SISK). The question is one the motion of the gentleman from Colorado that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill S. 3279, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FEDERAL AID TO FISH AND WILDLIFE RESTORATION ACTS

Mr. GARMATZ. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 12475) to revise and clarify the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act and the Federal Aid in Fish Restoration Act, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 12475

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I—FEDERAL AID IN WILDLIFE RESTORATION

SEC. 101. The first sentence of section 3 of the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act of September 2, 1937 (16 U.S.C. 669b), is amended to read as follows: "An amount equal to all revenues accruing each fiscal year (beginning with the fiscal year 1971) from any tax imposed on specified articles by section 4181 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (26 U.S.C. 4181) shall, subject to the exemptions in section 4182 of such Code, be covered into the Federal aid to wildlife restoration fund in the Treasury (hereinafter referred to as the 'fund') and is authorized to be appropriated and made available until expended to carry out the purposes of this Act."

SEC. 102. Sections 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 8(a) of the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act of September 2, 1937 (16 U.S.C. 669c—669g-1), are amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 4. (a) So much, not to exceed 8 per centum of the revenues covered into said fund in each fiscal year as the Secretary of the Interior may estimate to be necessary for his expenses in the administration and execution of this Act and the Migratory Bird Conservation Act shall be deducted for that

purpose, and such sum is authorized to be made available therefor until the expiration of the next succeeding fiscal year, and within sixty days after the close of such fiscal year the Secretary of the Interior shall apportion such part thereof as remains unexpended by him, if any, and make certificate thereof to the Secretary of the Treasury and to the State fish and game departments on the same basis and in the same manner as is provided as to other amounts authorized by this Act to be apportioned among the States for such current fiscal year. The Secretary of the Interior, after making the aforesaid deduction, shall apportion, except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, the remainder of the revenue in said fund for each fiscal year among the several States in the following manner: One-half in the ratio which the area of each State bears to the total area of all the States, and one-half in the ratio which the number of paid hunting license holders of each State in the second fiscal year preceding the fiscal year for which such apportionment is made, as certified to said Secretary by the State fish and game departments, bears to the total number of paid hunting-license holders of all the States. Such apportionments shall be adjusted equitably so that no State shall receive less than one-half of 1 per centum nor more than 5 per centum of the total amount apportioned. The term fiscal year as used in this Act shall be a period of twelve consecutive months from July 1 through the succeeding June 30, except that the period of enumeration of paid hunting-license holders shall be a State's fiscal or license year.

"(b) One-half of the revenues accruing to the fund under this Act each fiscal year (beginning with the fiscal year 1971) from any tax imposed on pistols and revolvers shall be apportioned among the States in proportion to the ratio that the population of each State bears to the population of all the States. Provided, That each State shall be apportioned not more than 3 per centum and not less than 1 per centum of such revenues. For the purpose of this subsection, population shall be determined on the basis of the latest decennial census for which figures are available, as certified by the Secretary of Commerce.

"SEC. 5. For each fiscal year, the Secretary of the Interior shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury and to each State fish and game department the sum which he has estimated to be deducted for administering and executing this Act and the Migratory Bird Conservation Act and the sum which he has apportioned to each State. Any State desiring to avail itself of the benefits of this Act shall notify the Secretary of the Interior to this effect within sixty days after it has received the certification referred to in this section. The sum apportioned to any State which fails to notify the Secretary of the Interior as herein provided is authorized to be made available for expenditure by the Secretary of the Interior in carrying out the provisions of the Migratory Bird Conservation Act.

"SEC. 6. (a) Any State desiring to avail itself of the benefits of this Act shall, by its State fish and game department, submit programs or projects for wildlife restoration in either of the following two ways:

"(1) The State shall prepare and submit to the Secretary of the Interior a comprehensive fish and wildlife resource management plan which shall insure the perpetuation of these resources for the economic, scientific, and recreational enrichment of the people. Such plan shall be for a period of not less than five years and be based on projections of desires and needs of the people for a period of not less than fifteen years. It shall include provisions for updating at intervals of not more than three years and be provided in a format as may be required

by the Secretary of the Interior. If the Secretary of the Interior finds that such plans conform to standards established by him and approves such plans, he may finance up to 75 per centum of the cost of implementing segments of those plans meeting the purposes of this Act from funds apportioned under this Act upon his approval of an annual agreement submitted to him.

"(2) A State may elect to avail itself of the benefits of this Act by its State fish and game department submitting to the Secretary of the Interior full and detailed statements of any wildlife-restoration project proposed for that State. If the Secretary of the Interior finds that such project meets with the standards set by him and approves said project, the State fish and game department shall furnish to him such surveys, plans, specifications, and estimates therefor as he may require. If the Secretary of the Interior approves the plans, specifications, and estimates for the project, he shall notify the State fish and game department and immediately set aside so much of said fund as represents the share of the United States payable under this Act on account of such project, which sum so set aside shall not exceed 75 per centum of the total estimated cost thereof.

The Secretary of the Interior shall approve only such comprehensive plans or projects as may be substantial in character and design and the expenditure of funds hereby authorized shall be applied only to such approved comprehensive wildlife plans or projects and if otherwise applied they shall be replaced by the State before it may participate in any further apportionment under this Act. No payment of any money apportioned under this Act shall be made on any comprehensive wildlife plan or project until an agreement to participate therein shall have been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

"(b) If the State elects to avail itself of the benefits of this Act by preparing a comprehensive fish and wildlife plan under option (1) of subsection (a) of this section, then the term 'project' may be defined by the purposes of this Act as a wildlife program, all other definitions notwithstanding.

"(c) Administrative costs in the form of overhead or indirect costs for services provided by State central service activities outside of the State agency having primary jurisdiction over the wildlife resources of the State which may be charged against programs or projects supported by the fund established by section 3 of this Act shall not exceed in any one fiscal year 3 per centum of the annual apportionment to the State.

"SEC. 7. (a) When the Secretary of the Interior shall find that any project approved by him has been completed or, if involving research relating to wildlife, is being conducted, in compliance with said plans and specifications, he shall cause to be paid to the proper authority of said State the amount set aside for said project. The Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, from time to time, make payments on said project as the same progresses; but these payments, including previous payments, if any, shall not be more than the United States pro rata share of the project in conformity with said plans and specifications. If a State has elected to avail itself of the benefits of this Act by preparing a comprehensive fish and wildlife plan as provided for under option (1) of subsection (a) of section 6 of this Act, and this plan has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, then the Secretary may, in his discretion, and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, advance funds to the State for financing the United States pro rata share agreed upon between the State fish and game department and the Secretary.

"(b) Any construction work and labor in each State shall be performed in accordance with its laws and under the direct supervi-

sion of the State fish and game department, subject to the inspection and approval of the Secretary of the Interior and in accordance with rules and regulations made pursuant to this Act. The Secretary of the Interior and the State fish and game department of each State may jointly determine at which times and in what amounts payments shall be made under this Act. Such payments shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury, on warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Interior against the said fund to such official or officials, or depository, as may be designated by the State fish and game department and authorized under the laws of the State to receive public funds of the State.

"SEC. 8. (a) Maintenance of wildlife-restoration projects established under the provisions of this Act shall be the duty of the States in accordance with their respective laws. Beginning July 1, 1945, the term 'wildlife-restoration project,' as defined in section 2 of this Act, shall include maintenance of completed projects. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, funds apportioned to a State under this Act may be expended by the State for management (exclusive of law enforcement and public relations) of wildlife areas and resources.

"(b) Each State may use the funds apportioned to it under section 4(h) of this Act to pay up to 50 per centum of the costs of a hunter safety program and the construction, operation, and maintenance of public outdoor target ranges, as a part of such program. The non-Federal share of such costs may be derived from license fees paid by hunters, but not from other Federal grant programs. The Secretary shall issue not later than the 120th day after the effective date of this subsection such regulations as he deems advisable relative to the criteria for the establishment of hunter safety programs and public outdoor target ranges under this subsection.

"SEC. 8A. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to cooperate with the Secretary of Agriculture of Puerto Rico, the Governor of Guam, and the Governor of the Virgin Islands, in the conduct of wildlife-restoration projects, as defined in section 2 of this Act, upon such terms and conditions as he shall deem fair, just, and equitable, and is authorized to apportion to Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands, out of the money available for apportionment under this Act, such sums as he shall determine, not exceeding for Puerto Rico one-half of 1 per centum, for Guam one-sixth of 1 per centum, and for the Virgin Islands one-sixth of 1 per centum of the total amount apportioned, in any one year, but the Secretary shall in no event require any of said cooperating agencies to pay an amount which will exceed 25 per centum of the cost of any project. Any unexpended or unobligated balance of any apportionment made pursuant to this section shall be available for expenditure in Puerto Rico, Guam, or the Virgin Islands, as the case may be, in the succeeding year, on any approved project, and if unexpended or unobligated at the end of such year is authorized to be made available for expenditure by the Secretary of the Interior in carrying out the provisions of the Migratory Bird Conservation Act."

SEC. 103. This title may be cited as the "Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act Amendments of 1970."

TITLE II—FEDERAL AID IN SPORT FISH RESTORATION

SEC. 201. Section 4 of the Federal Aid in Fish Restoration Act of 1950 (16 U.S.C. 777c) is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 4. So much, not to exceed 8 per centum, of each annual appropriation made in pursuance of the provisions of section 3 of this Act as the Secretary of the Interior may estimate to be necessary for his expenses in the conduct of necessary investigations, ad-

the breach of security that occurred when this report was released. I plead with all my colleagues to avoid any action of this kind in the future.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

(Mr. GUDE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GUDE. Mr. Speaker, the President has submitted a reorganization plan of major importance. The plan would establish an Environmental Protection Agency with unified responsibility for assuring environmental quality. Today, agencies with authority to deal with problems such as air and water pollution, solid waste disposal, radiation, and pesticides are scattered among the various departments of the Executive.

The regulation and study of chemical inputs into the environment such as pesticides is a prime example of divided, but overlapping responsibilities. The Department of the Interior conducts studies of the effects of insecticides, herbicides, and pesticides on the fish and wildlife resources of the United States, while the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare establishes tolerances for pesticide chemicals in foods for human consumption. Meanwhile, the Department of Agriculture has important responsibilities for assuring that chemicals needed to protect crops are available, without posing unacceptable hazards to the environment. It seems clear that combining these functions in one agency will improve coordination and insure that all aspects of the problem receive fair consideration.

I also support the enforcement of radiation standards affecting the environment through the proposed new agency. The Atomic Energy Commission has long maintained that its responsibility for assuring that atomic energy plants meet health, safety and national security standards does not directly encompass consideration of environmental factors. Since the AEC has been charged with promoting atomic energy for peaceful purposes and licensing the plants, there is additional justification for vesting the establishment of environmental standards in a separate agency.

I believe that approval of the President's reorganization plan is a must if we are serious about arresting the deterioration of our environment. There will of course, be some controversy about some of the changes and some temporary dislocations while the transition is made to a unified agency. It seems clear, however, that an Environmental Protection Agency will do a more efficient and effective job than a series of uncoordinated bureaus. It will give new force and focus to the work of Government in making the 1970's the decade of the environment.

THE YOUNG BUILDERS

(Mr. BEVILL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. BEVILL. Mr. Speaker, far too often in the past attention has focused on the small minority of young dissenters and rioters in this country. Too often we have failed to recognize the builders. Recently, the Sand Mountain Reporter, of Albertville, Ala., published an excellent editorial dedicated to the young builders of this Nation. I am placing this article in the RECORD and urge my colleagues to read how one segment of the younger generation views its role in the future of America:

THE YOUNG BUILDERS

The young dissenters and rioters and burners have been so much in the news in recent months that we have been inclined to forget that most of today's American young people are builders rather than burners and rioters.

There are approximately 3600 major college campuses in this country, and only 60 of these had riots or serious disruptive disturbances last year. Even on these 60 campuses, only a small percentage of the students were actually involved in most cases.

To be sure, even this is too many. But somehow we need to turn more of the spotlight on the builders rather than on the burners—on the vast numbers of responsible and serious-minded young people who are determined to prepare themselves for responsible leadership and productive citizenship. Many of them disagree with some of the trends of the times just as much as the rioters do, but they know that our society provides for orderly processes of registering such dissent.

We were much impressed with the remarks made by young Joe Lane, who was elected governor of Boys State recently in Montgomery. Here are some of the things he had to say to his 600 youthful peers as he addressed the Boys State Legislature:

"Much too often it is the person who advocates radical change and uses violent means to express himself who steals the headlines from the industrious hard working person trying to improve himself and his community.

"I have seen this past week 610 young men who are working hard to make improvements as they see fit in a constructive manner. I sincerely hope that the people of our state look to this program and consider these builders as the typical Americans taking an active interest in an orderly fashion.

"This week we have undergone a transition—probably one of the greatest steps in our lives toward graduating from boyhood into manhood. In meeting, knowing and exchanging ideas with young men from all over the state, we now have a better understanding of the true principles of today's youth.

"After today's session we will have a challenge to meet, a challenge offered us by the unending generosity of the American Legion, which is responsible for the Boys State program. Our challenge is to take what we have learned and to take our experiences and put them to good use.

"I have confidence in you, confidence in the young people of today, that when they are needed, they will be ready."

This year there are 75,000 other Legion Boys State citizens like these throughout the United States. And we think they better represent the majority of American young people today than do the few thousands of civil disturbers.

We need to encourage and assist this more sensible and responsible segment of our young generation as they prepare for future leadership and worthy citizenship!

BLACK PANTHERS

(Mr. SCHERLE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Speaker, if, up to now, there have been any real doubts as to where the loyalties of the Black Panthers lie, they should certainly be cleared up by reading a telegram recently sent by the Black Panther Party to the Communist dictator of North Korea, Kim Il Sung. In their message, the Panthers praised the barbaric torturer of the *Pueblo* crew as a "sagacious and great leader" and accused the United States of provoking the Korean war. I include in the RECORD the text of the telegram as broadcast over Radio Pyongyang in English:

MESSAGE OF SUPPORT SENT BY U.S. BLACK PANTHER PARTY

PYONGYANG, July 10th (KCNA).—Comrade Kim Il Sung, premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a telegram from the Central Committee of the Black Panther Party of the U.S.A. in connection with the 20 years after the U.S. imperialist aggressors provoked the war of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The telegram reads:

Comrade Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet Democratic People's Republic of Korea: June 25 marks the 20 years after the U.S. imperialist aggressors provoked a war of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in 1950. On this day the Black Panther Party pays its regards to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sagacious and great leader of the 40 million Korean people, and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. We know well the long history and victory of the struggle in which Comrade Kim Il Sung has contributed to the world-wide struggle against imperialism and fascism, by leading the 40 million Korean people, the brilliant example of socialist construction set by him under the difficult conditions of the U.S. imperialists' provocative manoeuvres and aggression, a great many outstanding ideological contributions he has made to the socialist camp and particularly his idea of *juche*, and we set store by them. [as received]

We have keenly realized through the historic experiences in the United States, the criminal nature and brigandish logic of the U.S. ruling class, and that there are only two roads, extermination or liberation. The negroes are made victims of an ever more undisguised military aggression and the U.S. imperialists attempt to stamp out our liberation struggle. Under this condition, we have become further conscious that the expulsion of the U.S. imperialists, the robber, from the territory of Korea and the unification will be a victory not only of the Korean people but also of the world oppressed peoples. We know clearly that the question of Korea's unification is not a matter alien to the struggle for rescuing us Negroes in the fascist United States and other oppressed peoples.

Nixon, the boss of gangsters, and his band of criminals are intensifying murderous suppression of Negroes in the United States while stepping up the moves to plunder Asia. These attacks of the brutes, however, will run up against the revolutionary solidarity manifested in an action of a-match-for-a-hundred fighters in the whole world. In the United States, the den of robbers, and in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and North America, and the U.S. imperialists are bound to be judged by the people.

All powers to the people:

CENTRAL COMMITTEE, BLACK PANTHER PARTY OF THE U.S.A.

**"NO" VOTES ON S. 3279 AND
H.R. 15351**

(Mr. SCHMITZ asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SCHMITZ. Mr. Speaker, although I did not wish to delay the proceedings of the House by requesting a quorum call and a record vote on S. 3279, I am opposed to this measure and gave a voice vote against it.

This bill would add 12,920 acres along the Nevada shore of Lake Tahoe to the Toiyabe National Forest, at a cost of \$12.5 million. Not only is this a large expenditure of the taxpayers' money, but the reasons given for making this purchase do not, in my opinion, justify it.

During the period when I served as its chairman, the Local Government Committee of the California State Senate held an extensive hearing—February 19, 1968—on attempts to supersede local, by regional, government in California. Testimony taken at that hearing, and on subsequent legislation pertaining to the subject of the hearing, clearly showed that the Lake Tahoe area is being used as a testing ground for programs to take control of land use out of the hands of local government and to transfer it to higher levels of government, not directly responsive to the will of the people in the area under their authority.

This is done in the name of preventing pollution of Lake Tahoe and the Tahoe basin. I strongly support strict laws against pollution, especially in this scenic area. Many such laws are already on the books in California and more may be needed. But pollution can and ought to be curbed without having the Government take over land now in private ownership.

The whole recent history of Federal and State legislation pertaining to the Lake Tahoe basin suggests that S. 3279 is another step toward administration of this entire region, and restriction or displacement of its private property owners, by governmental agencies not subject to local control. Statements made in support of S. 3279 on the floor of the House further confirmed indications in the bill itself and the committee report on it, that it assumes that pollution control requires large-scale confiscation of privately owned land. I reject this thesis and favor retention of land use control in the hands of local government; consequently, I cannot support this bill.

I am also opposed to the expenditure of public funds for the construction of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial, as provided for in H.R. 15351 also passed by voice vote today, and did not vote for this measure.

**THE ASSASSINATION OF TWO
CHICAGO POLICEMEN**

(Mr. PUCINSKI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the cruel and barbaric assassination of two Chicago policemen over the weekend should

arouse the outrage of every citizen in this country. It is true that Police Sgt. James Severin, 38 years of age, one of my constituents, and Patrolman Anthony Rizzato, 35 years of age, in a nearby district, lived in Chicago. But this kind of wanton, brutal attacks on the police is happening all over America and should be of concern to all Americans.

The law has lost its meaning. The assassins of these two policemen were responding to a most evil, barbaric and unconscionable type of conduct one can ever imagine because they have no fear of the consequences the law should provide.

Two rival gangs wrote a pact, a non-aggression pact, on the near north side of Chicago. Then to celebrate that pact they decided to mow down two white policemen as a tribute to their agreement. This was racism at its highest and must not be overlooked.

This needless crime must arouse the outrage of every American in this country, and certainly it ought to arouse every Member of this Congress.

Somewhere along the line we must restore meaning to the law. The first place, in my judgment, is with the judiciary. We must launch a nationwide crusade which will make the judiciary realize any further coddling of these criminals must not be tolerated.

In another event that has taken place today, a trial began in Michigan. A young woman was brutally murdered in Ann Arbor, Mich., 1 year ago, and only today her murderer is coming to trial. Justice delayed is justice denied, yet all over this country we see crimes being committed and the criminals spending 2 or 3 or 4 years waiting for prosecution, and in the process of court condoned delays, wearing out the witnesses and wearing out the whole judicial system. The criminal trial in Michigan again shows how long delays tend to frustrate the machinery of prosecuting criminals for their crimes.

The murder of these two policemen is not only a Chicago affair. It is a tragedy that should concern every citizen in this country and Congress itself. I hope the appropriate committees of Congress will look into the effectiveness of laws we have passed. We have enough laws. No more legislation is necessary.

One thing is certain in the Chicago massacre. Poverty cannot be pleaded. Cabrini Green housing project is one of the most modern and one of the finest in the country. They cannot come around here poor-mouthing that somehow or other society is to blame for this crime. These youthful criminals cannot defend themselves on the grounds that society has failed them. They are barbarians and must pay the price or else we will see this country go down and go the way of other civilizations that failed to realize the keystone of society has to be law and order. When law and order break down, the whole society breaks down with them.

Mr. Speaker, the most amazing thing about this crime is the revulsion the Negro community has shown for this wanton murder of two white policemen. The Negroes in Chicago are the most tragic and frequent victims of crime by fellow Negroes. I was interested to see

that it was the Negro community of the Cabrini Green project that was most outraged against the Negro boys who killed these two policemen. My liberal friends here in Congress must understand that this wanton crime is most bitterly denounced by the black people of Chicago for they too want the streets free for their children from barbaric gang warfare. I pray, Mr. Speaker, that we can find some way to deal with the menace of gang murders in America.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ADAMS). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. HALPERN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. HALPERN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

PROTECTION OF OUR ENVIRONMENT IS PRESSING ISSUE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. MESKILL) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MESKILL. Mr. Speaker, we all realize that protection of our environment is the pressing issue of the seventies. The threat of man making his earth uninhabitable becomes more credible with each passing day. Every effort must be expended to protect and reclaim our natural resources.

It is to this purpose that I am introducing today legislation to establish a 15-member Intergovernmental Commission on Long Island Sound. This independent commission, consisting of representatives of Federal, State, and local governments, and the many private interests involved in the future development of the Sound, would be authorized to study the sound and adjacent shoreline as well as survey the public and private programs contemplated for its development. With a life span of 3 years, the commission would submit to the President annual interim reports and a final report formulating a comprehensive plan for the future development, protection, and administration of the natural resources of the area.

I am greatly concerned about the future of the Long Island Sound, not only as a public official with a responsibility to safeguard the public interest, but as one who has spent every summer of his life along the Connecticut shoreline. Connecticut is most fortunate to have this great resource span the distance of its southern shore. Few States are blessed with such a valuable asset offering vast potential for multiple uses. But when I think back to my childhood summers and remember the beautiful shoreline landscape, the clean waters, the wonderful fishing just off the shore, I am saddened by what I perceive to be a great threat looming over this natural resource.

Much has changed and it has not been to the benefit or advantage of those who wish to use the sound for recreational purposes. Our very limited knowledge tells us that man's use of this natural playground has had detrimental effects.

July 21, 1970

SENATE

7. NATIONAL FOREST. Agreed to the House amendment of S. 3279, to extend the boundaries of the Toiyabe National Forest, Nevada. This bill now goes to the President. p. S11845
8. MEAT INSPECTION. Sen. Mathias chided the interstate meat packers for their criticism of his amendment to place state inspected meat on a par with meat inspected at the Federal level, stating that the consumer has a right to better meat for less money. pp. S11804-05
9. RURAL DEVELOPMENT. Sen. Pearson commented on the report of the national goals research staff, "Toward Balanced Growth: Quantity and Quality", agreeing that population distribution should be a major public policy concern, with a commitment to expand economic and cultural opportunities in the smaller towns and cities and farm communities of rural America. p. S11821
10. DDT; POLLUTION. Sen. Nelson hailed the ruling against the use of DDT in Wisconsin and placed in the Record the report of the hearing examiner of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. pp. S11858-63

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

11. SPEECH. Rep. Mize inserted Secretary Hardin's address at the Agricultural Hall of Fame and National Center, Bonner Springs, Kansas. p. E6856
12. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Burton, Utah, called attention to an article which noted that there was no substantial increase in price on certain products on which import quotas have been imposed, including certain agricultural products. pp. E6886-7

BILLS INTRODUCED

13. TAXATION. S. 4102, By Sen. Young, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for an increase in the amount of the personal exemption; to the Committee on Finance
14. SCHOOL BREAKFAST. S. 4104, by Sen. Javits et al, to amend the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 to strengthen and improve the school breakfast program for children carried out under such act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Remarks of author pp. S11789-91
15. FARM BILL. H.R. 18546, by **Representatives Poage** and Belcher, to establish improved programs for the benefit of producers and consumers of dairy products, wool, wheat, feed grains, cotton, and other commodities, to extend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, and

for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture. Remarks of author pp. H7011-12

16. COST SHARING. H.R. 18555, by Rep. May et al, to amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, to permit sharing the cost of agriculture-related pollution prevention and abatement measures; to the Committee on Agriculture.
17. ENVIRONMENT. H.R. 18556, by Rep. Obey, to amend the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 to provide for class actions in the U.S. district courts against persons responsible for creating certain environmental hazards; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
18. MARKETING ORDERS. H.R. 18560, by Rep. Talcott, to amend section 8c(6)(1) of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 to permit projects for paid advertising under marketing orders applicable to lettuce; to the Committee on Agriculture.

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS

JULY 22: Farm bill, H. Agriculture(exec.)

Youth conservation corps, conferees (exec.)

Reorganization Plans #3 and #4, H. Government Operations

Proposed Family Assistance Act, S. Finance

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requires only a declaration of prophecy that if the police officer knocks and informs the occupants of a house of his presence, a life will be threatened or evidence will be destroyed. As Senator ERVIN has pointed out, this is pure prophecy by an officer miles away from the point of entry. It requires him to swear to what he cannot possibly know.

Most important, once this warrant is issued, no knock procedures is legitimized no matter what the actual facts when the officer is later present at the point of entry. Under the present common law rule, there can be post facto review by a court, review at which the actual circumstances of the entry can be presented and judged. The risk of this review serves as a deterrent to unjustifiable no-knock entry. But under the no-knock proposal in this bill, once the oracle has spoken and the policeman is armed with this unique warrant, or modern version of the Sibylline leaves, nothing will be disallowed.

The no-knock proposal is couched in terms of prevention of violence. But think for a moment what will occur when policemen charge into citizens' homes, any time, day or night. Consider the deadly weapons and attack trained dogs available to many District of Columbia residents, and the likely response of an average citizen when someone, he probably would not know who, breaks into his home in the middle of the night. No-knock means extreme physical danger to all of us, including the police. It is incredible that this is the proposal of an administration publicly dedicated to law and order.

We have before us what Senator ERVIN rightly entitled on its initial presentation, "a garbage pail of some of the most repressive, nearsighted, intolerant, unfair, and vindictive legislation that the Senate has ever been presented."

What is particularly remarkable is that the administration's bill, as originally presented, contained proposals which were in blatant violation of well established constitutional law. The bill, as it appeared in the House, permitted appeals by the Government to resolve substantial questions, even after a defendant is acquitted. Any first-year law student knows that the quality of our legal process depends on adversary presentation of the issues, that the Constitution requires an "actual case or controversy," and that American courts do not sit to render advisory opinions. It is beyond belief that trained lawyers in the Justice Department could have sincerely expected this proposal to stand as law in this country. That this proposal could withstand a line of precedent stretching at least as far as Marbury against Madison in 1803 is surpassed in absurdity only by the provision added in the House, and later modified, which stated that in any civil action for unlawful arrest against a police officer, the plaintiff is required to pay the attorney's fees of the defendant officer, even if the plaintiff wins the case.

This is some war on crime. In truth, it is only a war dance; with all the pounding and the shouting, but no real commitment to battle.

The reason is not a lack of toughness.

The administration is getting tougher, but for a different war—a political war. All these apparently hard-nosed proposals, which would actually result in making reduction of crime harder to accomplish, are part of a great illusion that has been fostered ever since Richard Nixon began to campaign for the Presidency in 1968. It is the illusion that crime is ravaging the Nation because the police, the prosecutors and the judges are too soft on the criminals. The reasoning of the administration was never more clear than when a few weeks ago, the President threatened the Congress that if we did not pass his crime legislation, the people would hold those rejecting his proposals responsible for the continuing crime crisis. He thereby laid the groundwork for reaping the political benefit of his crime program.

Why, then, were some proposals made which were so obviously doomed to failure? The only reason that appears is reflected in President Nixon's threat. The administration hopes to blame Congress and the courts for striking down an alleged attempt to stop crime. This will be the administration's response to the inevitable demonstration that the Nixon promise to end the crime crisis is to be unfulfilled.

The promise will be unfulfilled because the harder constructive task has been largely avoided. There has been no major effort to make the basic change and improvement in correctional facilities that is the precondition for eliminating the high proportion of repeater crime. There is no major new effort on the part of the administration to secure better gun control, to develop police community relations programs, to professionalize and educate police. But we have seen a slowdown in the effort to eradicate a major source of the crime problem, the decaying urban environment that deprives and demoralizes the individual.

The plan in the District of Columbia crime bill for an improved court system represents a long requested positive effort. But even here the conference bill provides about one-tenth the funds that Senator ERVIN and others who have studied the problem in depth regard as critically necessary. The court reorganization proposals should be saved and improved, and the garbage must be dumped. This is what the substitute measure which I have cosponsored will accomplish.

It is our duty to dispel the Nixon mythology which substitutes political expediency for any real attack on crime. For the bill before us shows that indulging in illusions means failure in fighting crime and the loss of precious freedom.

We must face up to the challenge of crime by providing the thoughtful constructive solutions and the necessary resources. We must not cower before the political threat. We cannot build wise policy on fear. I for one believe in the good sense of the American people. Those who sow deception and fear will not profit. "For they have shown the wind, and they shall reap the whirlwind." Mr. President, I shall vote against the conference report.

EXTENSION OF BOUNDARIES OF THE TOIYABE NATIONAL FOREST IN NEVADA

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on S. 3279.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SAXBE) laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 3279) to extend the boundaries of the Toiyabe National Forest in Nevada, and for other purposes which was on page 3, line 14, strike out "Funds" and insert "Not to exceed \$12,500,000 of the funds".

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT REFORM AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ACT OF 1970

The Senate resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to amendment of the House to the text of the bill (S. 2601) to reorganize the courts of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SAXBE). The Senator from Maryland.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I rise once more in support of the report of the conference on S. 2601, the District of Columbia Court Reform and Criminal Procedure Act of 1970.

It might be expected that any defense of this strong anticrime measure would be prefaced by an extended discussion of the problem the report is designed to meet. I will refrain from repeating the appalling statistics relating to crime in the National Capital, however, for several important reasons:

First, too much rhetoric, too much emotionalism has already beclouded the debate on the conference report on S. 2601.

Second, I do not choose to waste words when I know that every Senator knows the impact of crime on the citizens of this city. In fact, hardly an office in the entire U.S. Senate has not actually felt the impact of the crime crisis of this city.

This bill is the keystone of President Nixon's program against crime in the Nation Capital. The court reorganization it provides is indispensable to any permanent reduction in the criminal case backlog in the Capital. Its codification of portions of criminal law in the city is the first in half a century. Its expansion of the Public Defender Service and the Bail Agency are long overdue steps to provide an adequate representation and supervision of criminal defendants. The pretrial detention provisions are essential to protect law-abiding citizens from dangerous criminal defendants. The second offense minimum mandatory and "wiretap" provisions simply make applicable to local crimes in the District of Columbia the same penalties and procedures prescribed by Congress

for the Nation in the omnibus crime bill and the Gun Crime Control Act of 1968.

This bill should be enacted because it is a good bill; because it is an essential tool for law enforcement; and because the alternative suggested by the bill's critics are illusions which promise only continued delay and inaction on the District of Columbia crime crisis.

Now, Mr. President, turning to the substance of the bill, most of the debate on this legislation has centered on the issues of so-called no-knock warrants and pretrial detention. I wish to remind the Senate, however, that all of the controversial features in the conference report on S. 2601 in the aggregate do not amount to so much as 10 percent of the substance or bulk of the bill. I vigorously urge the Senate not to lose sight of the fact that the conference version of S. 2601 is 100 percent a monumental compendium of important and much-needed reforms. Moreover, 90 percent of the bill is wholly noncontroversial.

Among other reforms, the conference report provides—

An efficient, merged local court system with divisions of flexible size capable of adjusting to exact court needs.

A nearly two-thirds increase in the number of local trial judges, along with numerous other means for expanding the city's judicial resources.

Increased tenure, salaries, retirement benefits, and the like, to attract high quality personnel to the local bench.

A refined mechanism for ridding the bench of unfit judges.

Modern court management, with centralization of non-judicial, administrative duties in a top-level court executive.

A modern juvenile code codifying recent developments in the law of juvenile court proceedings.

A telescoping of numerous juvenile proceedings, and other means for assuring juvenile court expedition.

Three distinct modes of adjudication and treatment for three distinct categories of juveniles.

A full-fledged Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia, greatly expanded beyond the size and scope of the operation of the existing Legal Aid Agency.

An expanded bail agency, with new supervisory capacity and functions regarding persons released prior to trial.

Authorization for increased police mutual assistance between the District and the suburbs.

A Federal payment of \$5,000,000 to assist the District of Columbia government in meeting the costs of S. 2601 and certain other crime-related programs, notably the city's Narcotics Treatment Agency.

Among the many other reforms less frequently mentioned, the conference report also provides—

A percentage method for computing local judges' salaries, with such salaries to be fixed at 90 percent of Federal judges' salaries—thereby extending to District of Columbia judges the benefit of quadrennial review by the Kappell Commission.

Individual law clerks for all local judges, as well as a pool of three addi-

tional law clerks to serve the local court of appeals.

Authorization for the assignment of Federal district judges to serve temporarily, as the need arises, on the local trial bench.

A corps of active "senior" judges, by establishing a mandatory retirement age of 70 and repealing the 60-day limit on the fully compensated annual active service of retired local judges.

A requirement that all judges file annually with the removal commission a detailed financial statement much like the confidential report required in the U.S. Senate.

Authorization for the Public Defender Service to accept public grants and private contributions to facilitate research and continuing educational assistance on the part of the Service for members of the private bar inexperienced in criminal defense work and the like.

Elimination of the requirement that an indigent plaintiff in an uncontested divorce proceeding pay the attorney's fees of the defendant.

In the place of the ancient coroner system, a modern office of medical examiner with purely scientific, and no longer quasi-judicial, functions.

Elimination of the criminal and quasi-criminal incidents of paternal and non-support proceedings.

In cases involving offenses among members of the same family, special proceedings for a civil protection order as a preferred alternative to criminal process.

Procedure for sealing—expunging—juvenile records, in appropriate cases, apart from the familiar rules of codification.

Right of juvenile to appeal directly, and on an expedited basis, from the entering of a detention or shelter care or transfer order.

The "beyond a reasonable doubt" standard for factfinding in delinquency cases.

Precise statutory criteria to be applied in juvenile transfer proceedings.

Authorization for disclosure of the pre-sentencing report in criminal proceedings.

Right of a defendant in a criminal proceeding to address the court and adduce information in mitigation of his sentence.

Right of discovery for a defendant in a criminal proceeding, as to information to be adduced by the prosecution in connection with sentencing.

Codification of the case law requirement of pretrial notice of the prosecution's intent to rely on any repeated offender statute.

Mr. President, each of the items in this summary list of reforms constitutes an historic development, promising great and important benefit for the administration of justice in the National Capital.

I hope that my fellow Senators by now have studied the conference report on S. 2601 and the Senate statement of managers; I hope that they appreciate fully the extraordinary breadth and depth of the reforms incorporated in the pending report.

In the course of this debate it has been asserted that the Senate went down in defeat on most of the major issues before the conference on S. 2601. That assertion, Mr. President, is both untrue and unfair. It reflects a lack of familiarity, a lack of a grasp of the facts, with the scores of important issues before the conference—that same lack of familiarity, in fact, that has led the opponents of this report into exaggerations and misstatements both of the facts and of the law.

Some critics have alluded to the House debate on the pending conference report, during which one of the House conferees claimed that the conference report was very much akin to the House-passed version of the District of Columbia crime bill. I ask my distinguished colleagues to look at the real motivation behind that claim: the House conferees were quite obviously wary of their own House statement of managers—of its potential for embarrassment, its detailed description of the repeated failure of the House conferees to exact Senate recession. The House statement of managers was not even introduced into the record in the House until one of the opponents of the conference report, minutes before House passage, made a great issue of the statement's absence.

Mr. President, the plain fact for anyone who cares to read is that the House conferees carried away from the conference less than one third—less than one-third—of the agenda items in the form in which they were passed by the House. Anyone who has checked against the list of 68 major differences—between the original House and Senate versions of the crime bill—the list published in volume 9 of the Senate District Committee's "Crime in the National Capital" series, the list which my distinguished colleague, the senior Senator from North Carolina, himself, addressed when he testified before us on the subject of the House-passed crime bill—anyone who has checked against that list knows that the Senate prevailed on 50 percent of the most important items; the House prevailed on only 32 percent; and the remaining 18 percent in the conference report represents genuine compromises departing substantially from both the Senate and House positions.

Mr. President, the Senate conferees on the District of Columbia crime bill have labored long: for 3 months we reasoned, cajoled, persuaded, and pleaded with House conferees whose convictions to all appearances were as deep and fixed as those of any Member of this body. We have produced a score of 50 wins, 32 losses, and 18 ties. I call that a major victory which the U.S. Senate should certainly endorse.

So that our colleagues in the Senate can get a better idea of the extent and significance of the differences which were resolved in favor of the Senate, I want to enumerate a sample, a dozen of the items from the House bill deleted in conference. Unlike the House version of S. 2601, the conference report on the District of Columbia crime bill does not provide:



Public Law 91-372
91st Congress, S. 3279
August 5, 1970

An Act

To extend the boundaries of the Toiyabe National Forest in Nevada, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to aid in the protection and management of the various resources of the area, including the protection, improvement, and maintenance of the watershed, wildlife, recreation, and natural environment values of the lands in the Lake Tahoe Basin, and to promote the management and protection of these lands under principles of multiple use and sustained yield, the boundaries of the Toiyabe National Forest are hereby extended to include the area described in section 2 hereof. Subject to any valid claims now existing and hereafter maintained, any lands of the United States within such area are hereby added to such national forest and shall be subject to laws and regulations applicable to the national forests.

Toiyabe National
Forest, Nev.
Boundary extension.

SEC. 2. This Act shall be applicable to the following described lands :

Mount Diablo Meridian, Nevada

Township 13 north range 18 east : Section 2, lot 1 of the northeast quarter, lot 1 of the northwest quarter, south half ; section 3, lots 1 and 2 of northeast quarter, lots 5, 6, and 7, northeast quarter southwest quarter, southeast quarter ; section 10, lot 1, east half ; section 11, all ; section 14, north half, southwest quarter, north half southeast quarter, southwest quarter southeast quarter ; section 23, west half northeast quarter, northeast quarter northwest quarter ; section 24, north half north half, south half northwest quarter, northwest quarter southwest quarter.

84 STAT. 694

84 STAT. 695

Township 14 north, range 18 east : Sections 1 and 2, all ; section 3, lots 1 and 2 of northeast quarter, lots 1 and 2 of northwest quarter, northeast quarter southeast quarter ; section 4, lots 1 and 2 ; section 11, northeast quarter, north half northwest quarter, southeast quarter northwest quarter, east half southwest quarter, southeast quarter ; section 12, all ; section 14, west half ; section 15, east half northeast quarter, northeast quarter southeast quarter ; section 22, lots 2, 3, and 4, east half southeast quarter ; section 23, west half ; section 26, west half ; section 34, southeast quarter ; section 35, northeast quarter northwest quarter.

Township 15 north, range 18 east : Section 13, south half ; section 14, lots 3 and 4, east half southwest quarter, southeast quarter ; sections 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 33, 34, 35, and 36, all.

Township 15 north, range 19 east : Section 18, lot 2 of the southwest quarter ; section 19, lot 2 of the northwest quarter, lots 1 and 2 of the southwest quarter ; section 30, lot 2 of the northwest quarter.

The area described aggregates 12,919.78 acres, more or less.

Funds, limitation.

16 USC 4601-9.

SEC. 3. Not to exceed \$12,500,000 of the funds appropriated and available for acquisition of lands, waters, and interests therein, in the National Forest System pursuant to section 6 of the Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 903), shall be available for the acquisition of any lands, waters, and interests therein, within the area described in section 2 of this Act.

Approved August 5, 1970.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 91-1284 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).
SENATE REPORT No. 91-780 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 116 (1970):

Apr. 27, considered and passed Senate.

July 20, considered and passed House, amended.

July 21, Senate concurred in House amendment.